ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT 1987-88

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

90-00349/

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Office of the Solicitor General

423 Legislature Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6 403/427-2468

February 1989

The Honourable Dr. David Carter
Office of the Speaker
325 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1988.

Respectfully submitted,

Marv Moore

Marvin E. Moore
Solicitor General

Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

Office of the Deputy Solicitor General

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February 1989

The Honourable Marvin E. Moore
Solicitor General
423 Legislature Building
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2B6

Sir:

I have the honour and pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the year ending March 31, 1988.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob King
Deputy Minister

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CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

JACK DAVIS, Assistant Deputy Minister

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

Correctional Services protects society from persons who engage in criminal behaviour, by supplying a range of community supervision and incarceration programs, and by providing offenders with assistance and opportunities to become law-abiding citizens.

The division's mandate includes custody, supervision and program services to adult and young offenders awaiting trial, sentenced to probation or other forms of community disposition, or sentenced to custodial dispositions. Under the terms of agreements with the Correctional Service of Canada, selected federal offenders serving two years or more are housed in provincial centres, and community correctional services are provided to offenders on day parole, full parole and mandatory supervision.

Organizationally, the division comprises the North and South Regions and the Young Offender Branch, and is supported by specialized head office functions: Audits, Standards and Investigations, Planning and Operations Support, and the Temporary Absence Program. This organizational model promotes decentralized decision-making, while facilitating a strong standards, program and policy development core. It also ensures the separate administration of services and programs to adult and young offenders.

ADULT OFFENDER SERVICES

Adult Correctional Centres

Adults held in custody during the 1987/88 fiscal year included those on remand or sentence warrants, awaiting transfer to federal institutions, and in custody under the Canada Immigration Act.

The Correctional Services Division administers the sentences of adult offenders sentenced to incarceration for less than two years. Pursuant to Exchange of Services Agreements with the federal government and other provincial governments, inmates from other jurisdictions are accepted to serve sentences in Alberta, and inmates from Alberta are accommodated in reciprocating jurisdictions. Presently, Alberta has reciprocal agreements with British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

During the fiscal year, 29,453 adults were admitted to correctional centres (26,389 males and 3,064 females). Of these, 22,284 males and 2,703 females were admitted to the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres. The number of adults admitted on sentence warrants was 16,162 (14,652 males and 1,510 females), or 55% of all admissions. The ratio of sentenced versus remand admissions has remained constant since 1982/83.

The average daily population (including centres, camps and temporary absences) of adult inmates on register to correctional centres during the 1987/88 fiscal year was 3,170. A total of 28,886 adults were released from centres during this time.

There are four different categories of adult correctional centres strategically located across the province.

Remand Centres

Remand centres typically provide short-term accommodation for adults awaiting court appearances or trial. These centres are located in Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary and Medicine Hat. The Edmonton Remand Centre, serving the North Region, accommodated an average daily in-house population of 432 adults during fiscal 1987/88.

The Red Deer Remand Centre, serving Alberta's central area since August 1987, accommodated an average daily population of 16 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Nordegg held 10 males.

The Calgary Remand Centre, serving the South Region, accommodated an average daily population of 262 adults.

The Medicine Hat Remand Centre, in operation since June 1987, had an average daily population of 14 males.

Multi-Purpose Correctional Centres

Multi-purpose correctional centres provide remand functions, accommodate custody and release programs for sentenced inmates, and are responsible for the operation of minimum security camps. These facilities are located in Grande Cache, Peace River and Lethbridge.

The Grande Cache Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 174 males. The centre's Medicine Lodge Minimum Security Camp held an average daily population of 26 males.

The Peace River Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of

127 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Footner Lake held an average of 14 males.

The Lethbridge Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 241 inmates. The centre's Westcastle Minimum Security Camp had an average daily population of 16 males.

Serving Centres

The Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres provide custody and release programs for sentenced inmates and are responsible for minimum security camps located in close proximity.

The Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre accommodated an average daily population of 363 inmates. The centre's two minimum security camps, Tees and Alsike, held an average daily population of 26 males.

The Calgary Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily in-house population of 324 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Kananaskis held an average daily population of 18 males.

Community Correctional Centres

Community correctional centres are responsible for minimum security serving inmates, with particular emphasis on release planning. These facilities are located in Edmonton, Calgary and St. Paul.

The Belmont Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 103 inmates.

The Grierson Correctional Centre had an average daily in-house population of 41 males.

The St. Paul Correctional Centre provided accommodation for an average daily population of 57 males. The centre's minimum security camp at Fort McMurray held an average daily population of 16 males.

ADULT CUSTODY PROGRAM

Work/Community Service

Adult inmates sentenced to provincial centres in Alberta are required to participate in constructive work activities while incarcerated. The inmate work program is designed to encourage the development and maintenance of good work habits. An incentive allowance of $2 to $5 per day is provided.

Each correctional centre conducts work activities related to the maintenance and operation of its facilities. In cooperative programs with other government departments, minimum security inmates are also engaged in community service projects, contributing thousands of hours toward community improvements throughout the province.

Education and Industries

Inmates may access a range of academic, vocational and post-secondary programs. These are funded by the Department of Advanced Education, and delivered by local post-secondary educational institutions. Additionally, life skills and other pre-employment courses are offered to prepare offenders for their return to the community. Some offenders attend regular educational programs in the community under the Temporary Absence Program. Emphasis is also placed on providing inmates with work experience in a variety of food production and industries programs.

Recreation

A wide range of sports, library, hobby, handicraft and other recreational activities are available. Many of these events operate with the support of volunteers and community groups.

Medical/Mental Health Services

All adult correctional centres provide essential medical and mental health services to inmates. These include nursing care, psychological services and scheduled visits by physicians and psychiatrists under contract to the department.

The Fort Saskatchewan and Calgary Correctional Centres have specialized units for the management of offenders requiring more intensive mental health services. Qualified psychiatrists from Alberta Hospital, Edmonton and the Calgary General Hospital attend these centres regularly to provide psychiatric treatment.

Native Services

Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA) delivers a Native Liaison Officer Program at the Edmonton and Calgary Remand Centres and Lethbridge, Calgary,

Fort Saskatchewan, St. Paul, Peace River and Grande Cache Correctional Centres. Counselling, pre-release planning and other forms of assistance to Native inmates are provided. Westcastle Camp is also operated by Native Counselling Services of Alberta. Native brotherhood and sisterhood activity is encouraged in correctional facilities.

Co-corrections

Several correctional centres provide co-correctional programming which permits male and female inmates to work together, attend classes together and to take part in mixed programs generally. This concept utilizes staff resources and facilities more efficiently, and provides male and female inmates with equal opportunity to participate in supervised programs and activities. Educational instruction, alcohol/drug programs, living skills courses, work programs, religious services and recreational activities are offered on a co-correctional basis at Belmont, Fort Saskatchewan and Lethbridge Correctional Centres.

This policy has been in effect for approximately ten years, with few problems being experienced. Inmates involved in this program are not permitted any type of physical contact. Violation of this prohibition results in transfer to a segregated facility.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Pre-Trial Supervision (Bail)

This program ensures that the conditions of bail are met by offenders released by the courts. Conditions include regular reporting and supervision to ensure that the accused attends court as required.

During 1987/88, 1,339 adult offenders (1,147 males and 192 females) participated in the program.

Probation

Probation is a community-based disposition requiring that an offender report to a probation officer and comply with conditions specified in a probation order. It is the most active community corrections program, involving services to the court such as the preparation of Presentence Reports, as well as supervision of offenders.

During the fiscal year, 6,319 adult offenders (5,104 males and 1,215 females) were placed on probation.

Community Service

For certain offenders, community service for charitable and non-profit organizations constitutes a meaningful, non-monetary form of restitution. Completing a designated number of hours in the community provides a maturing experience for offenders, while benefiting the community through the completion of work that might not otherwise be attempted, due to limited manpower or financial resources.

There were 15,108 hours of administered community service work performed during the 1987/88 fiscal year.

Fine Option

Offenders in this program are given the opportunity to engage in community service in lieu of cash payment of a fine. The Fine Option Program contributes a significant amount of labour to community projects. Typical projects include maintenance work for community leagues, hospitals and senior citizen's homes.

A total of 11,619 adults participated in the program during 1987/88. The total number of hours of work performed was 495,087, satisfying $2,475,435 in fines.

Temporary Absence

The Temporary Absence Program enables carefully selected, minimum security, sentenced inmates to be conditionally pre-released from provincial correctional centres. Those participating in the program may be released for employment, education, treatment or humanitarian reasons.

The total number of temporary absence permits, excluding group temporary absences, granted during the 1987/88 fiscal year was 9,153. On average, close to 750 offenders were in receipt of some form of temporary absence on a daily basis.

Alternative Supervision

The commencement of the Alternative Supervision Program in March 1988 introduced a variety of community-based services in Edmonton and Calgary designed to provide structure and support for offenders released on temporary absence. The programs, operated by private agencies under contract to the Correctional Services Division, include impaired driving, alcohol and drug addictions, life skills, job readiness and aggression control.

Community Residential Centres

Community residential centres provide offenders with a supervised residence in the community to encourage gradual release. Most centres are operated by charitable or non-profit private agencies.

As of March 31, 1988, 19 community residential centres were under contract to the Department of the Alberta Solicitor General. Specialized programs were offered in four facilities for Native offenders, one facility for females and one facility for emotionally/mentally disturbed offenders.

During the 1987/88 fiscal year, 252 beds were used in these facilities.

Correctional Centre Visitation

Administered jointly by community corrections and correctional centre staff, this program offers adult and young offender probationers the opportunity to participate in a tour of an adult correctional centre.

The tours, offered at the Fort Saskatchewan, Peace River, Grande Cache, Calgary and Lethbridge Correctional Centres, emphasize the loss of freedom, choice, individuality and other realities associated with incarceration.

During the 1987/88 fiscal year, 459 offenders participated in the centre tours.

Assistant Probation Officer

The Assistant Probation Officer Program involves local citizens providing services in areas not easily accessible to the full time probation officer of a community corrections office.

By recruiting and training local community members, the Correctional Services Division is able to offer offenders in these remote communities the assistance of individuals familiar with local resources and services. Assistant probation officers maintain regular contact with supervising probation officers. Many are Natives who provide community corrections services on their home reserves.

Native Courtworker Program

The department contracts with Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide a program designed to assist Native persons in meeting court-related obligations. Its aim is to help Native people gain a better understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities. The program provides accused persons with legal information, counselling and assistance in the following court systems: Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal Court, Provincial Court, Small Claims Court and the Hearing Office. Native courtworkers also provide community supervision to Native offenders.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES AGREEMENTS

Government of Canada

Through the Exchange of Services Agreement with the Government of Canada, newly sentenced federal inmates (serving two years or more) and those facing suspension/revocation of parole and mandatory supervision are considered for acceptance while at remand centres and multi-purpose centres with remand functions. Applications for transfer to provincial centres are also accepted from Alberta inmates serving in federal institutions.

Preference is given to accepting federal inmates who are Alberta residents, serving sentences of ten years or less, Native, female and with home communities close to Alberta correctional facilities. Only inmates who meet provincial standards of minimum or medium security are accepted. The Exchange of Services Agreement also extends to temporarily detained federal inmates.

During the 1987/88 fiscal year, there were 245 sentenced federal inmates accepted under the Exchange of Services Agreement.

Following approval of the agreement between the department and the Correctional Service of Canada on July 1, 1986, responsibility for supervision of inmates on parole and mandatory supervision was transferred to the province. This transition has resulted in a more cost-efficient delivery of community-based services for federal inmates.

On March 31, 1988, there were 785 federal inmates on day parole, full parole, mandatory supervision and federal temporary absence.

Revenue generated for the Provincial Treasury by the Exchange of Services Agreement was $6,867.000, while $4,681,000 was generated by the Parole Agreement, for a total of $11,548,000.

Agreements With Other Provinces/Territories

As of March 31, 1988, agreements were in place to accommodate the transfer of provincial inmates to and from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

YOUNG OFFENDER PROGRAM

Young Offender Branch

A separate Young Offender Branch within the Correctional Services Division was created in November 1986. The branch is responsible for providing community based and custodial programs for young offenders pursuant to the Young Offenders Act (Canada and Alberta).

The Young Offenders Act provides for the protection of society against crimes committed by young persons, but also establishes guidelines for dealing with young offenders in a manner distinct from adult criminals. It holds that young persons should not always be held accountable in the same manner as adults but, nevertheless, must bear responsibility for their misbehaviour. Although young offenders need supervision, discipline and control, they also have special needs because their level of maturity requires guidance and assistance. Young persons, according to the Young Offenders Act, have a right to the least possible interference with their freedoms, even though they may have committed a crime, provided the protection of society is not jeopardized. The Act also establishes that parents have responsibility for the care and supervision of their children. Any disposition or procedure which removes young persons from home totally or partially should be taken only when continued parental supervision would be inappropriate.

These general principles govern the implementation and operation of programs and services offered by the Young Offender Branch. The branch believes that young offenders usually are best dealt with in community settings with the least level of intervention consistent with the needs of the young person and the safety of society. Although institutional settings are necessary for those on remand and in secure custody, most young offenders can benefit from community programs such as alternative measures, pre-trial supervision, probation and community service. For those in custody the least restrictive type of facility should be used unless the offender's behaviour poses a serious risk to the community.

To address these program and security needs, the branch has developed numerous community-based programs and established a variety of custody resources ranging from custody homes (which are similar to foster homes), group homes and wilderness camps, to various styles of institutional settings.

Casework Services

The involvement of the branch with young offenders often begins at the predisposition stage when staff are asked to prepare Predisposition Reports to assist the court in determining the most suitable disposition. Predisposition Reports provide a thorough, well researched social history of the young offender. They cover such details as his or her family upbringing, experiences in school, past criminal involvement, the results of any psychological testing conducted and information about past or present involvement with other social service agencies.

The information contained in Predisposition Reports forms the basis of an assessment which is used to compile a case plan for working with the young person should he or she be sent to custody, placed on probation or ordered to complete community service. The objective is to provide casework services to deal with the behavioural and developmental problems of the young offender.

For those sentenced to a period of open or secure custody, the Predisposition Report is used by a probation officer in discussing with the provincial placement authority a suitable placement for the young person. Every effort is made to place the young person in a facility close to his or her home, provided such a facility has the right type of security and program to meet the needs of the young person.

Those placed in a young offender centre benefit from full medical, dental, nursing, psychiatric and psychological care; participation in a specially designed educational program, involvement in life skills programs, recreation programs, spiritual counselling and a living unit environment are based on the principles of behaviour modification. Those not requiring an institutional setting are placed in a camp, custody home or group home. Group homes offer a variety of programs ranging from a basic normalized living situation or special settings for Native

offenders, to homes offering psychological treatment programs. Custody homes give young offenders the advantage of living in a stable and nurturing home environment.

Every effort is made to work with those in custody to progressively move them to a less secure setting and, as soon as possible, from custody to probation. This is done by having the original disposition reviewed in court, demonstrating that progress toward case plan goals has been made.

Programs and services are designed to help young offenders take responsibility for their actions. The Alternative Measures Program diverts certain young persons from formal court procedures, by allowing them to apologize to victims, complete community service work or do personal service for the victim. Some are taken on a tour of an adult correctional centre to illustrate what continued criminal involvement can lead to.

Programs and Services

Programs and services provided by the Young Offender Branch can be divided into five categories:

Alternative Measures

The Young Offenders Act encourages the use of alternative measures instead of judicial proceedings in dealing with young persons accused of committing an offence where it is not inconsistent with the protection of society.

The goals of the Alternative Measures Program are to reduce the degree of intervention by the criminal justice system into the lives of young persons and prevent a young person from acquiring a criminal record.

Police may recommend suitable first offenders who have admitted to committing one of the eligible minor offences (primarily Theft Under $1,000 or Shoplifting) instead of laying a criminal charge. The decision to refer to the program is made by a local crown prosecutor.

During the fiscal year, 3,615 young offenders (2,407 males and 1,208 females) were referred to the program and supervised by branch staff or contracted community agencies.

Young persons accepted into the program enter into an Alternative Measures Agreement which involves such options as apologizing to the victim, completing community or personal service work or making restitution to the victim. If the young person willfully fails to complete the terms of the agreement, criminal charges may be pursued, at the discretion of the crown prosecutor.

Youth Court Services

Pre-trial Supervision - This program allows the Youth Court to conditionally release young persons prior to trial. Routine conditions include regular reporting to a probation officer and residence stipulations.

During 1987/88, there were 228 young persons (203 males and 25 females) placed on pre-trial supervision.

Predisposition Reports - These reports include social history information about young persons as required by the Young Offenders Act. They assist the Youth Court in deciding on a suitable disposition and are provided at the direction of the Youth Court. The report format is standardized to ensure a consistent service is provided across the province.

Progress Reports - These reports accompany all applications by the branch to review a Youth Court disposition. The reports describe how the young person has progressed while under supervision or in custody and present a case for modifying the original disposition. Through the use of review applications, suitable young offenders can have their original open or secure custody disposition changed to a period of probation if the court is satisfied they have made progress while in custody.

Community Disposition Programs

Probation - Probation provides young offenders with supervision, guidance and support, while allowing continued access to community schools, training, treatment programs and employment opportunities. Probation supervision places special emphasis on the family, counselling, crisis intervention and guidance in education and employment.

During the fiscal year, 3,883 offenders (3,187 males and 696 females) were placed on probation.

Community Service - As a separate disposition or as a condition of probation, young offenders may be required to complete a period of community service for a charitable or non-profit public service agency. Hours of work are structured to

accommodate job or school commitments.

During the 1987/88 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 1,895 Community Service Orders. A total of 71,099 hours of community service were completed.

Personal Service/Restitution/ Compensation - These programs provide ways in which young offenders can repay the victims of crime for their losses, through the completion of approved projects designed to benefit the victim (personal service), the return of property obtained during the commission of a crime (restitution) or the payment of money to compensate the victim for damage to property, loss of income or support (compensation).

During 1987/1988 fiscal year, the Youth Court made 159 Personal Service/Restitution/ Compensation Orders.

Fine Option - The Youth Court may impose a monetary fine up to $1,000. The young offender may discharge the fine in whole or in part by earning credits for work performed in an approved Fine Option Program.

Like the Community Service Program, the young offender can be placed at a charitable or community agency to work off the value of his or her fine at a fixed hourly rate. A voucher is used so that no cash transactions are involved.

Since many young persons do not have significant financial resources, this program is seen as a good way for them to make amends to the community while satisfying the court disposition.

Additionally, young offenders serving a custody disposition may work off their fines for other convictions while in custody.

During 1987/88, 1,615 young offenders (1,343 males and 272 females) participated in the program. A total of 39,737 hours of work service were completed representing a total of $198,685 in fines.

Custody Resources

In spite of the principle of the least restrictive level of intervention, there is a need to provide custody services for young offenders who commit serious offences, are repeat offenders or who pose a danger to society. The Young Offenders Act provides for three types of custody to meet these needs - temporary detention at the pre-trial stage and secure or open custody for sentenced offenders.

During the 1987/88 fiscal year, 3,925 young offenders were admitted to custody (3,288 males and 637 females). The number of young offenders admitted on temporary detention status was 2,703 (2,175 males and 528 females), or 69% of all admissions. The number of sentenced young offender admissions was 1,222 (1,113 males and 109 females), or 31% of all admissions.

The average daily population of young offenders in correctional facilities (including centres, camps, group and custody homes) during the fiscal year was 540. A total of 3,926 young offenders were released during this time.

The objective of custodial programs is to work at obtaining a positive behaviour change and problem resolution by the young offender in custody, while slowly integrating him or her into a suitable residence in the community. The placement system together with the Temporary Release Program are used to effect this integration.

The Temporary Release Program is used in a number of ways to help ease an offender back into the community:

- On a daily basis to attend school, work or a treatment program outside of the custody facility.
- On a daily, overnight or weekend basis to return for a visit to the family home or other suitable residence.
- On an extended overnight basis up to fifteen days to the family home or other suitable residence.

During the fiscal year, 775 young offenders (701 males and 74 females) were granted temporary releases. Once the young offender demonstrates behavioural improvements in custody and experiences success on temporary releases, an application for Youth Court review of the custody disposition will be submitted.

Temporary Detention - Young persons are remanded in custody under the judicial interim release provisions of the Criminal Code as a last resort, or in the event no responsible adult is able to take care of and exercise control over them. In Alberta a variety of facilities have been designated for this purpose. This ensures that a temporary detention facility is available near to where the offender is arrested. They include police cells, provided the young

person is housed separate and apart from adult offenders; youth assessment centres; young offender centres; and special and separate units in adult remand centres.

Secure Custody - Facilities in this category, by definition and design, have a higher degree of security than open custody facilities. There is an obligation to prevent escapes from these facilities in order to protect the public. At the same time there is an obligation to provide learning opportunities to secure custody offenders and to review their secure status once they have demonstrated enough responsibility to handle a less secure environment, including release on probation to the community.

Secure custody facilities include:

- Bow River Young Offender Centre (Calgary) which had an average daily population of 72.
- Edmonton Youth Development Centre which held an average daily in-house population of 99 temporary detention and secure custody offenders during the fiscal year.
- Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre which held a daily average population of nine temporary detention and secure custody young offenders.
- Lethbridge Young Offender Centre which held a daily average population of five temporary detention and secure custody young offenders.
- Alberta Hospital Edmonton Young Offender Forensic Unit, Turningpoint Program, which held a daily average of 11 temporary detention and secure custody young offenders.

Open Custody Facilities - These types of facilities have few built-in security features, aside from staff supervision, in keeping with the principle of least restrictive intervention and the description of open custody in the Young Offenders Act. There are four types of facilities designated for open custody:

Centres

- Edmonton Youth Development Centre which had an average daily population of 39 open custody young offenders during the fiscal year.
- Strathmore Youth Development Centre which had an average daily population of 24.
- Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre which had an average daily population of six open custody young offenders.

Group Homes

Privately operated six to 12 bed homes under contract to Alberta Solicitor General which together had an average daily population of 69 open custody offenders during 1987/88.

Custody Homes

Contracted private homes which accommodate one or two offenders each, in a family setting, held a daily average of 15 offenders.

Camps

The Highwood Camp, operated by the Strathmore Youth Development Centre, offered selected young offenders an opportunity to participate in wilderness and work programs. Its average daily population in 1987/88 fiscal year was nine.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Audits, Standards and Investigations Branch

The mandate of the branch includes program and operational auditing functions, Boards of Inquiry, special investigations, and the development of systems and standards to ensure accountability throughout all levels of the division.

Detailed program audits were conducted on two correctional centres, four minimum security camps, two community residential centres, four group homes, one young offender centre and 16 community corrections offices. These 29 audits were conducted to ensure compliance with the division's policy and standards of service.

The branch conducted 11 Boards of Inquiry into major incidents and 81 investigations into less serious incidents during the fiscal year.

Planning and Operations Support Branch

This branch provides a range of management services to the operating branches and the Assistant Deputy Minister. These include policy and program development, financial management, contract management, library and chaplaincy services, offender transfer management, coordination of educational/industries and treatment programs, research, and the development and maintenance

of the Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS).

Automated Systems

In accordance with the strategic plan developed for the Correctional Services Division, the following automated systems were completed during 1987/88: a young offender daily population report, the young offender placement and the Exchange of Services automated billing systems. Two major projects revised the automated adult and young offender sentence calculation programs.

Office automation continued in 1987/88 with 56 available micro-computers, an increase of 33 during the last fiscal year. The micro-computers were used for word processing, budget and data management. An automated psychological test battery system was introduced to three pilot sites in the province - Edmonton Remand Centre, Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre and Edmonton Youth Development Centre.

Additional projects scheduled for completion in 1988/89 include: the second phase of the Management Information System which will provide personnel data, expansion of office automation into community corrections, and further enhancements to the Correctional Management Information System. Currently the adult Temporary Absence and young offender Temporary Release Programs are being automated and scheduled for completion in 1988/89.

New Facilities/ Construction Plans

In the 1987/88 fiscal year, two adult remand centres and one young offender facility were opened. The Medicine Hat and Red Deer Remand Centres, opened in June and August 1987 respectively, and provide services to adult and young persons from the local area who have been remanded or otherwise detained in custody, pending court appearances. The Calgary Young Offender Centre, which opened in March 1988, provides services to male and female youths aged 12 through 17 years held in temporary detention, on remand or placed in secure custody.

Two additional facilities are under construction and scheduled for completion in the 1988/89 fiscal year. A replacement facility for the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre is due to open in September 1988 and the Edmonton Young Offender Centre is due to open in October 1988.

ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES OF ALBERTA (NCSA) AND VOLUNTEERS

Private Sector

The private sector plays a significant role in correctional program delivery through the operation of a variety of Community Residential Centres and correctional facilities such as Grierson Community Correctional Centre. The private sector is also contracted to provide community based programs such as the Alternative Measures Program, the Alternative Supervision Program, the Native Courtworker Program, and indirect supervision of Parole, Probation and Fine Option Program clients. In addition, numerous contracts are established to provide food, medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological, chaplaincy, laundry and maintenance services in adult and young offender facilities. In total, Correctional Services Division has 158 private sector contracts with a total annual value of $20,361,588.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA)

The Correctional Services Division has placed particular emphasis on Native programs, recognizing that Native people are over-represented in the offender population and that Native offenders face unique problems in returning to productive roles in society. Native Counselling Services of Alberta is an established agency that delivers many of these special programs under contract to the division. This arrangement permits Native participation in the management of these programs.

NCSA programs provided under contract include probation, parole, young offender supervision, young offender group homes, and Native Liaison Officers providing counselling in all major correctional centres. NCSA operates attendance centres in Assumption and Wabasca that provide structured activities for young offenders on probation. In addition NCSA operates specific correctional facilities throughout the province. These include the Westcastle Minimum Security Camp associated with Lethbridge Correctional Centre, and the Grierson Community Correctional Centre in Edmonton, the first

Native operated correctional centre in Canada.

Volunteers

The volunteer program continues to expand, providing more citizens with the opportunity to become involved in adult/young offender centres and community corrections:

Correctional Services Sponsored Volunteers —
Those who are officially recruited and assigned specific volunteer activities under the direct supervision of a correctional services' employee.

Agency Volunteers —
Those who are recruited by agencies such as Alcohclics Anonymous, John Howards Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, Salvation Army, Native Brotherhood Society and Seventh Step Society and engaged in volunteer activities with Correctional Services Division.

Casual Volunteers —
Those who are engaged in activities on a one-time or limited basis such as guest speakers, ball team players and instructors.

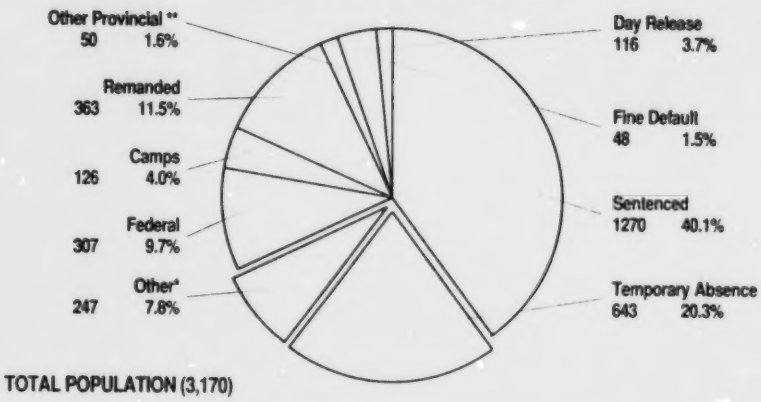
On March 31, 1988, there were 1,798 active volunteers. Of these, 753 or 42% were correctional services sponsored, 849 or 47% were agency sponsored and 196 or 11% were casual volunteers.

AVERAGE DAILY ADULT OFFENDER

Population in Alberta Correctional Centres

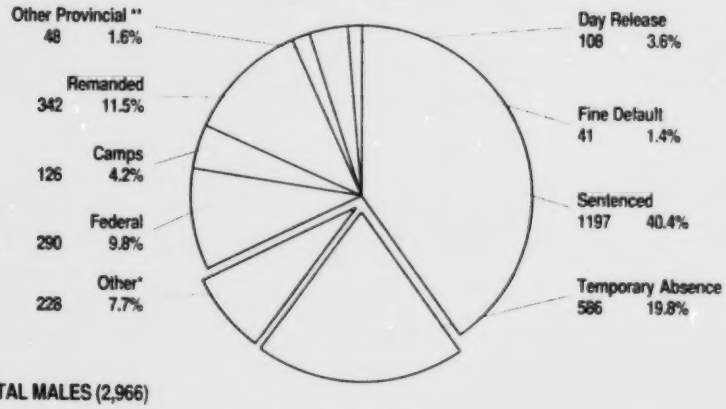
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 1a TOTAL POPULATION



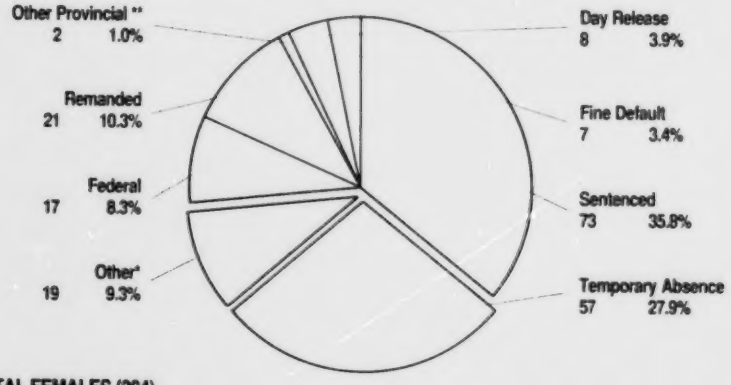
TOTAL POPULATION (3,170)

Figure 1b MALES



TOTAL MALES (2,966)

Figure 1c FEMALES



TOTAL FEMALES (204)

* Includes Hospitals and Intermittent Sentence
** Includes Out to Court and in Transit

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 2a ADULT OFFENDER ADMISSIONS

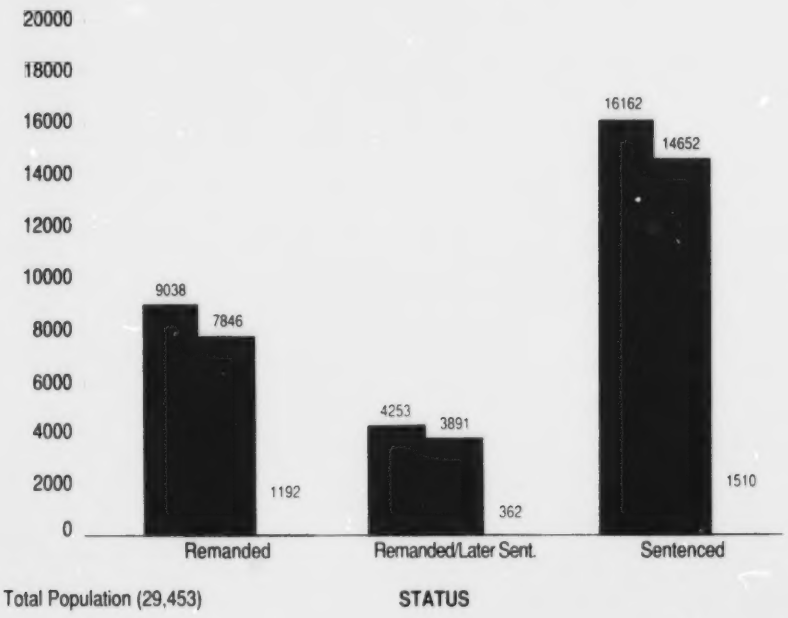
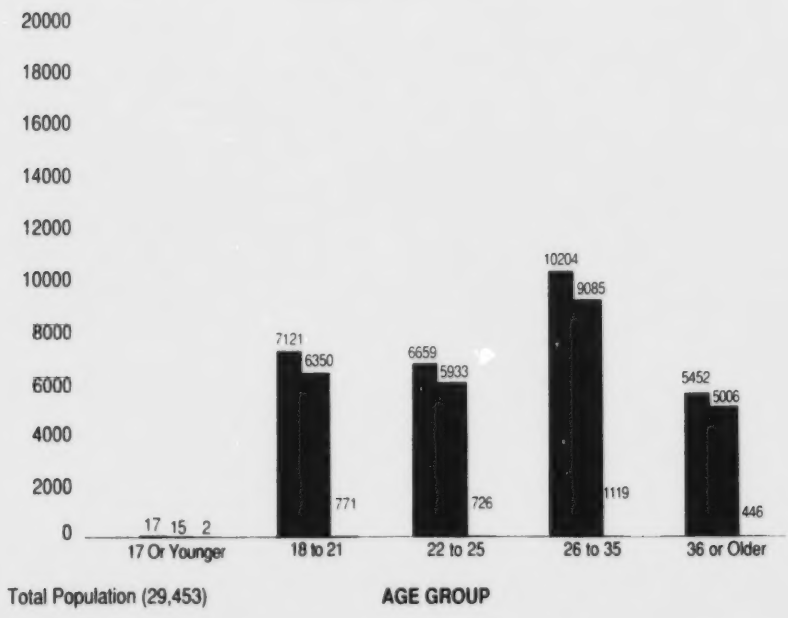


Figure 2b AGE ON ADMISSION



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2 (cont.)

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 2c EDUCATION

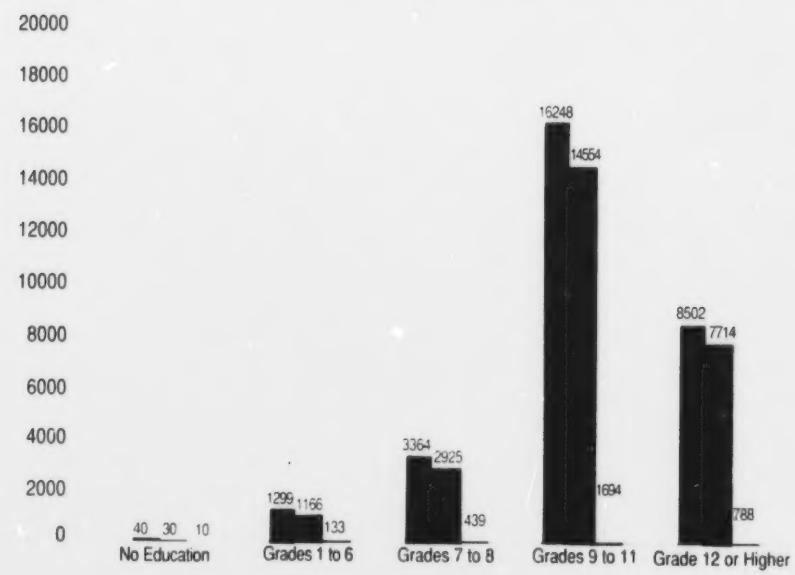
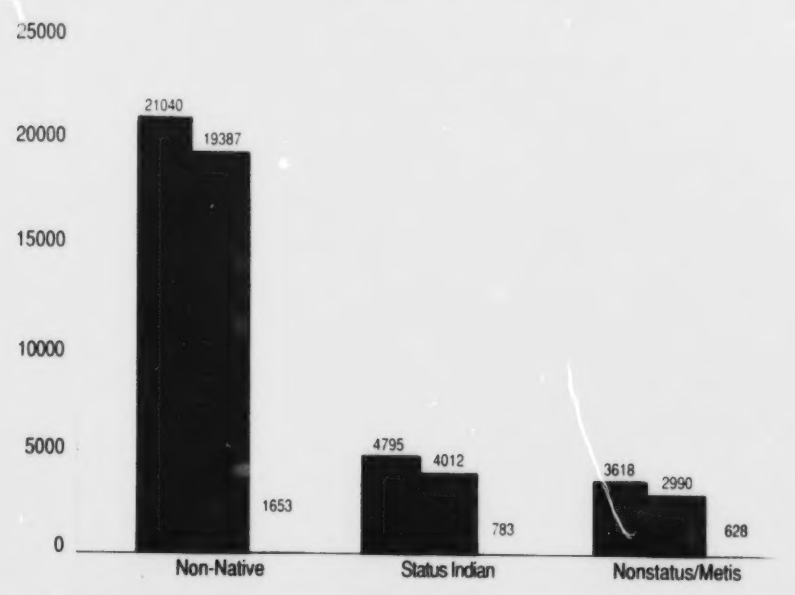


Figure 2d ETHNICITY



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 2 (cont.)

PROFILE OF ADULT OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 2e TOTAL DISPOSED OFFENCES*

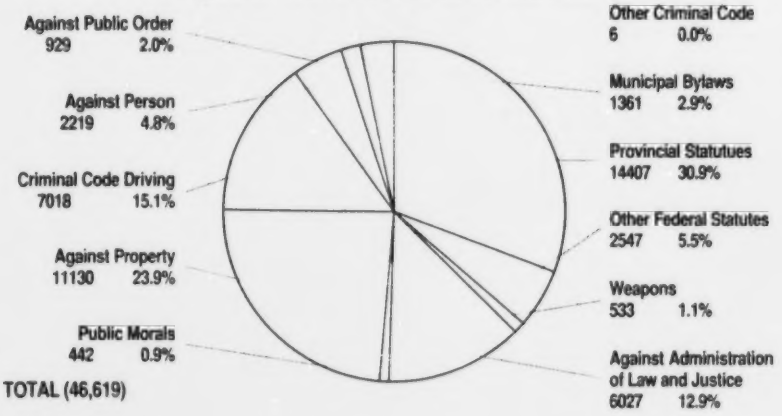


Figure 2f TOTAL DISPOSED OFFENCES - MALE*

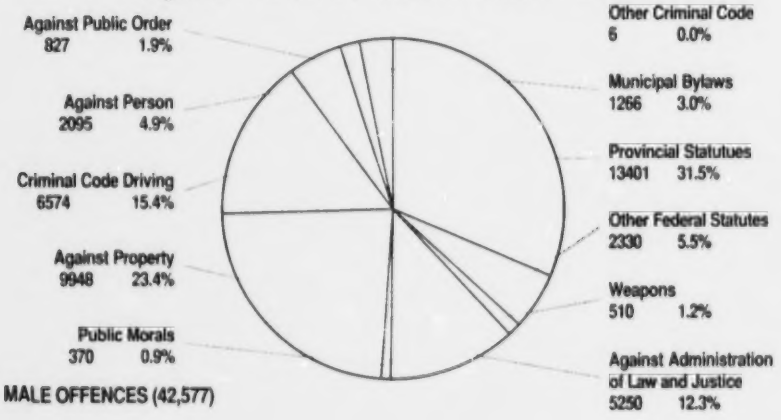
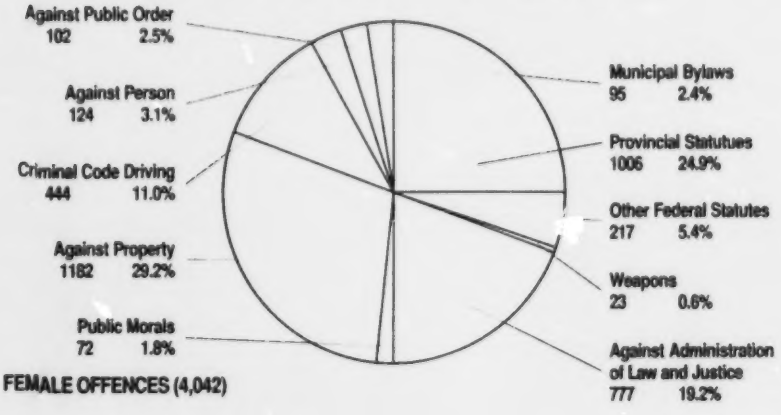


Figure 2g TOTAL DISPOSED OFFENCES - FEMALE*



* Offences Dealt with by the Court

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 3

ALBERTA OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 3a AGGREGATE SENTENCE

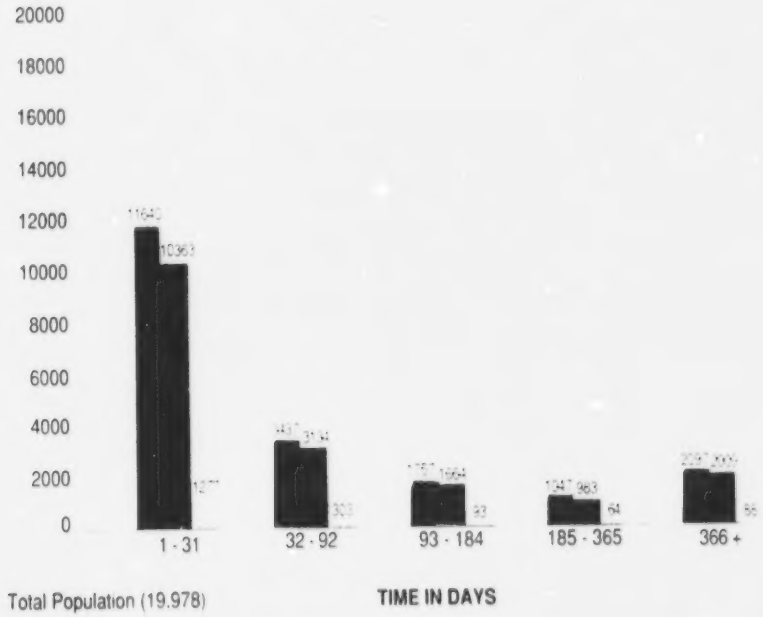
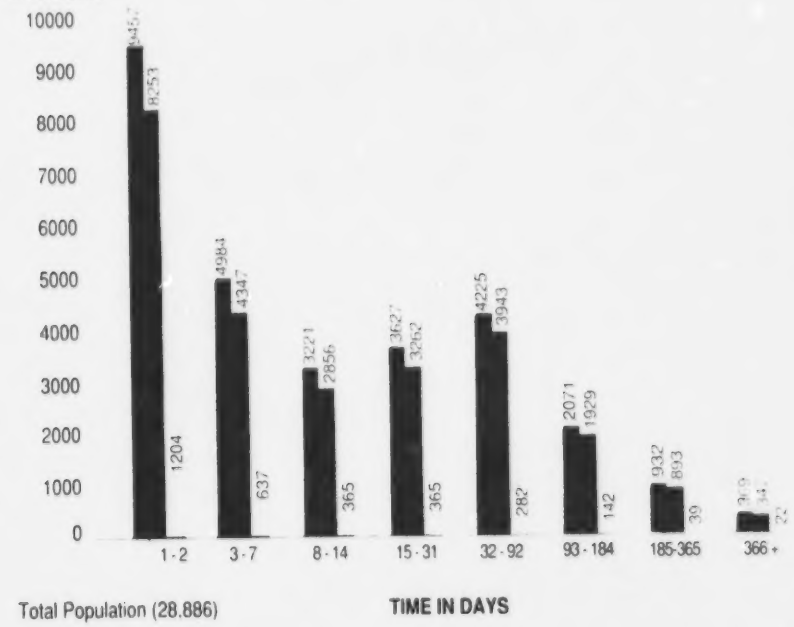


Fig. 3b LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR ALL OFFENDERS



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

* Excludes Remanded Cases

Source: CoMIS

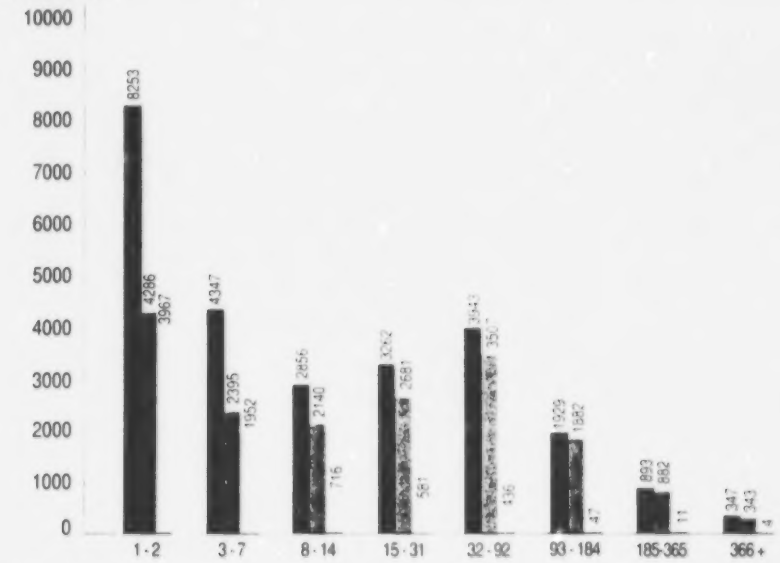
FIGURE 3 (cont.)

ALBERTA OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Number of Releases

Fig. 3c LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR MALE OFFENDERS

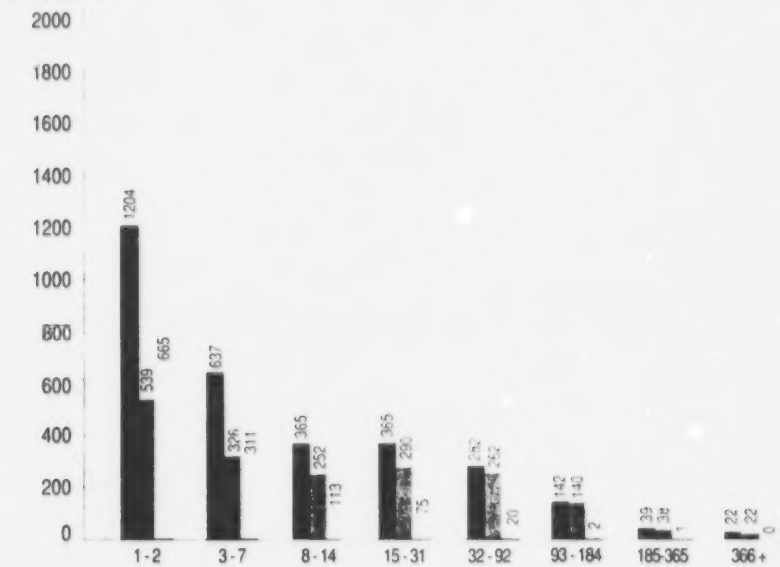


Total Males (25,830)

TIME IN DAYS

Number of Releases

Fig. 3d LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS



Total Females (3,056)

TIME IN DAYS

LEGEND

TOTAL

SENTENCED

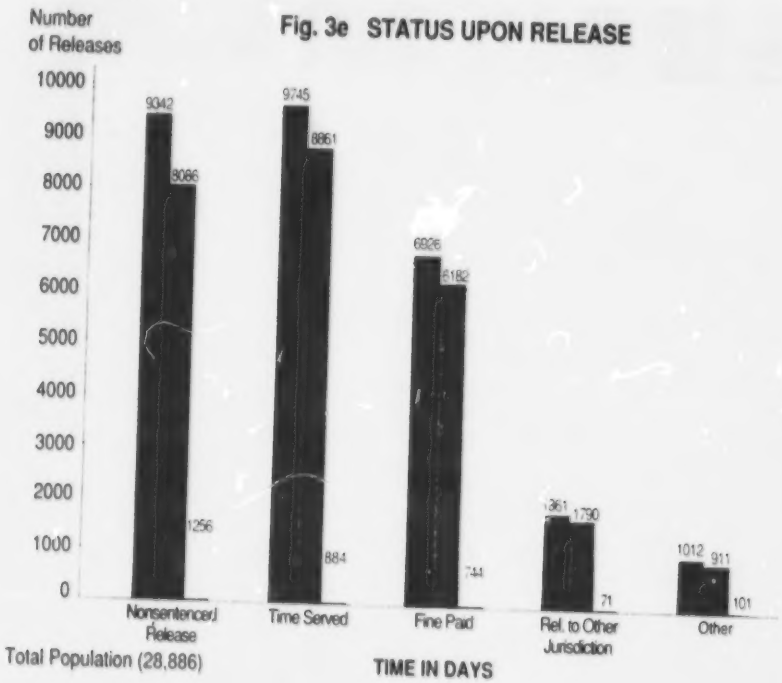
REMANDED

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 3 (cont.)

ALBERTA OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 4

AVERAGE DAILY YOUNG OFFENDER POPULATION IN ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 4a TOTAL POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION (540)

Figure 4b POPULATION BY PLACEMENT - MALE

TOTAL MALES (499)

Figure 4c POPULATION BY PLACEMENT - FEMALE

TOTAL FEMALES (41)

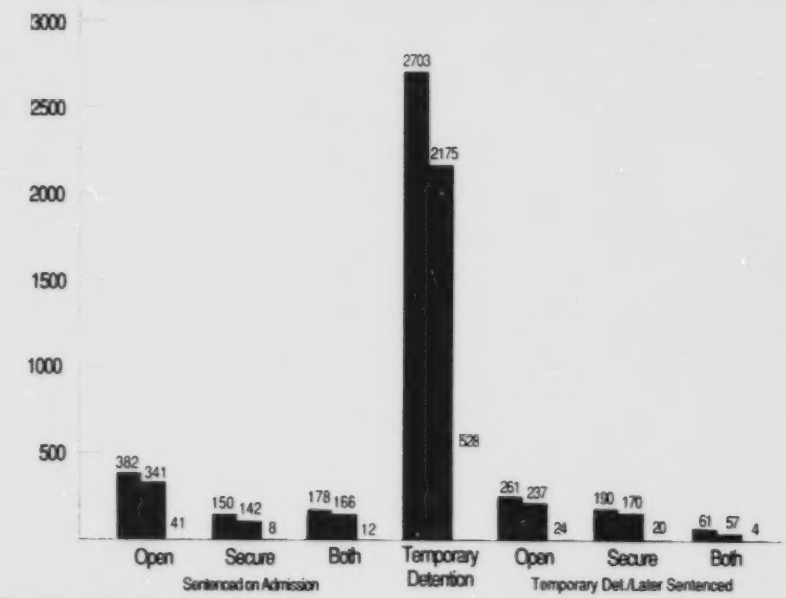
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 5

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

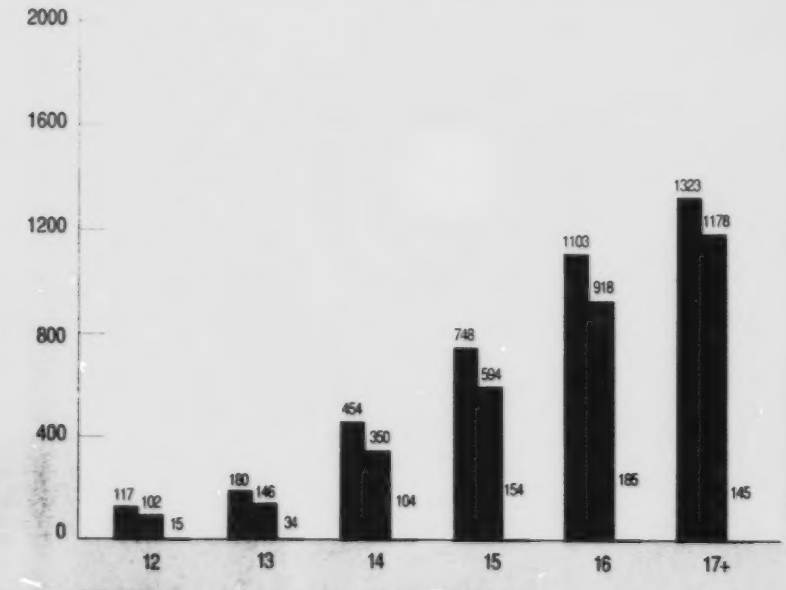
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Number of Admissions **Figure 5a YOUNG OFFENDER ADMISSIONS**



Total Population (3,925)

Number of Admissions **Figure 5b AGE ON ADMISSION**



Total Population (3,925) **AGE IN YEARS**

LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 5 (cont.)

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 5c EDUCATION

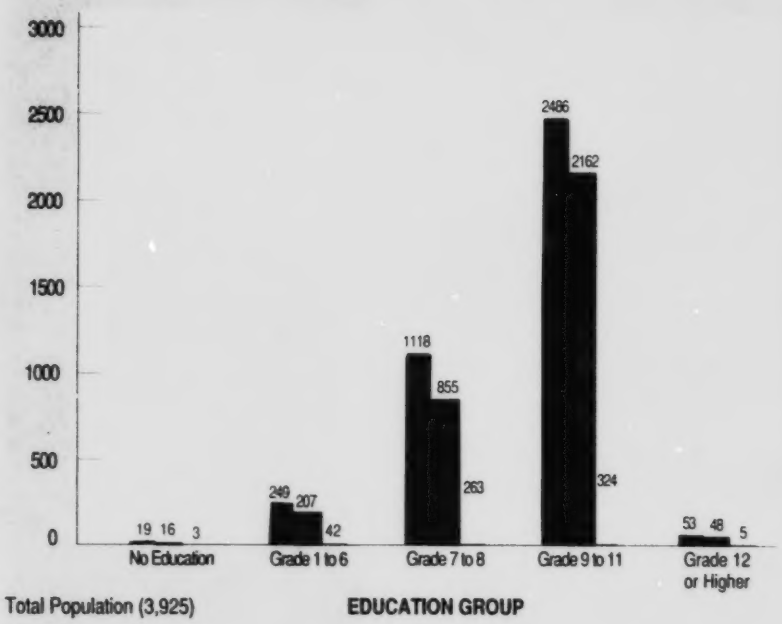
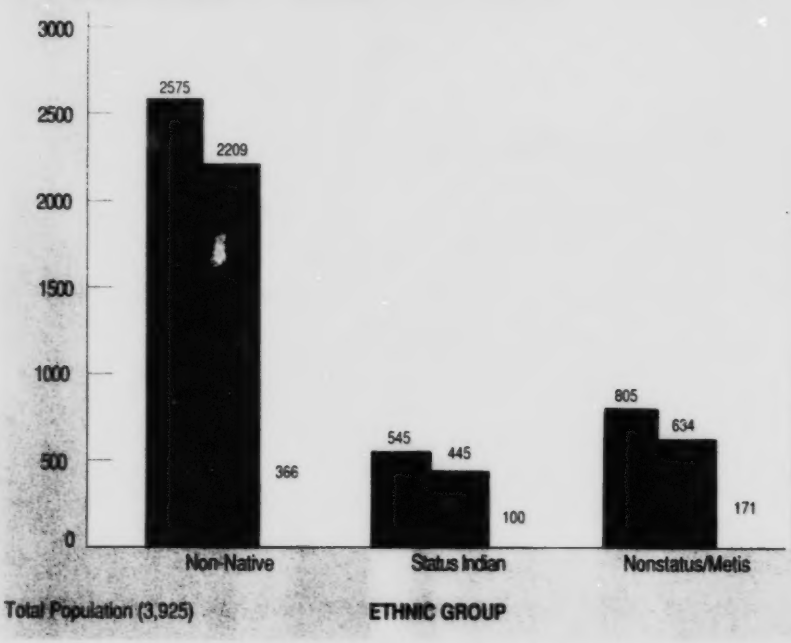


Figure 5d ETHNICITY



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

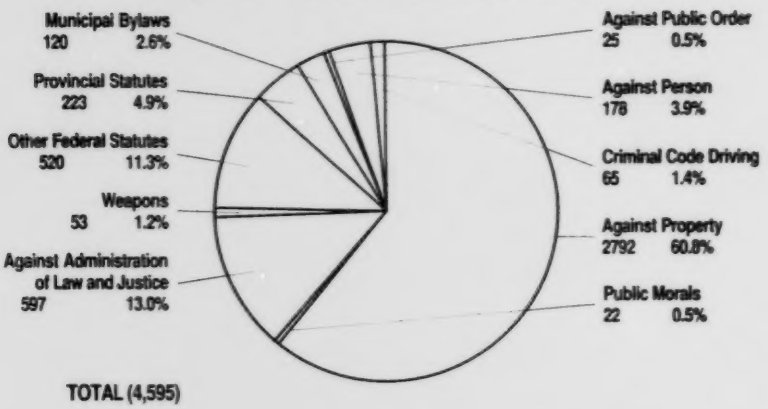
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 5 (cont.)

PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

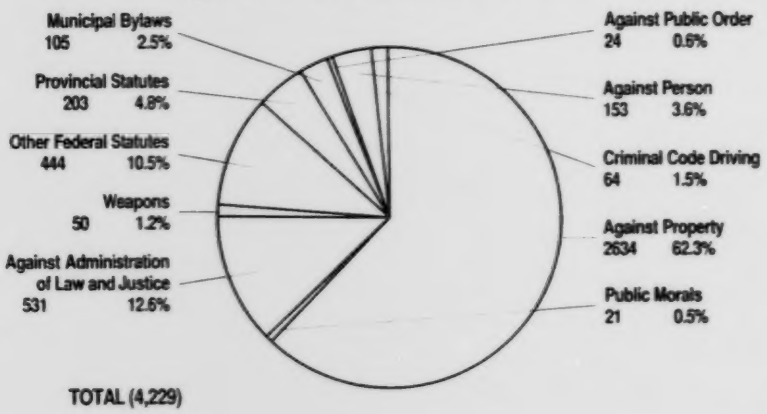
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 5e TOTAL DISPOSED OFFENCES*



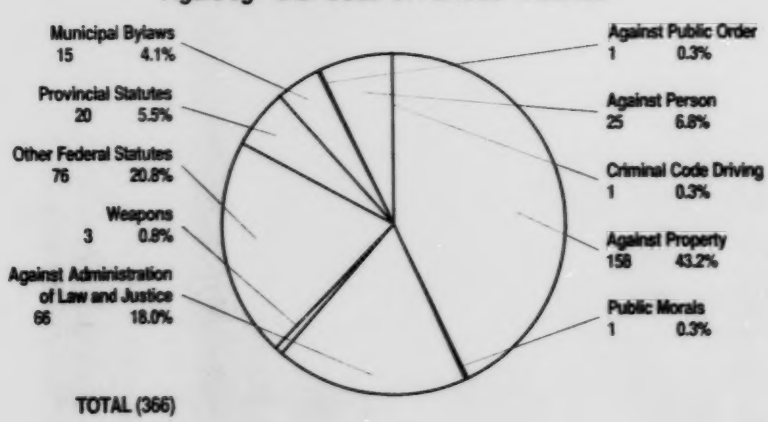
TOTAL (4,595)

Figure 5f DISPOSED OFFENCES - MALE*



TOTAL (4,229)

Figure 5g DISPOSED OFFENCES - FEMALE*



TOTAL (366)

* Offences dealt with by the Court

Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 6

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 6a AGGREGATE SENTENCE

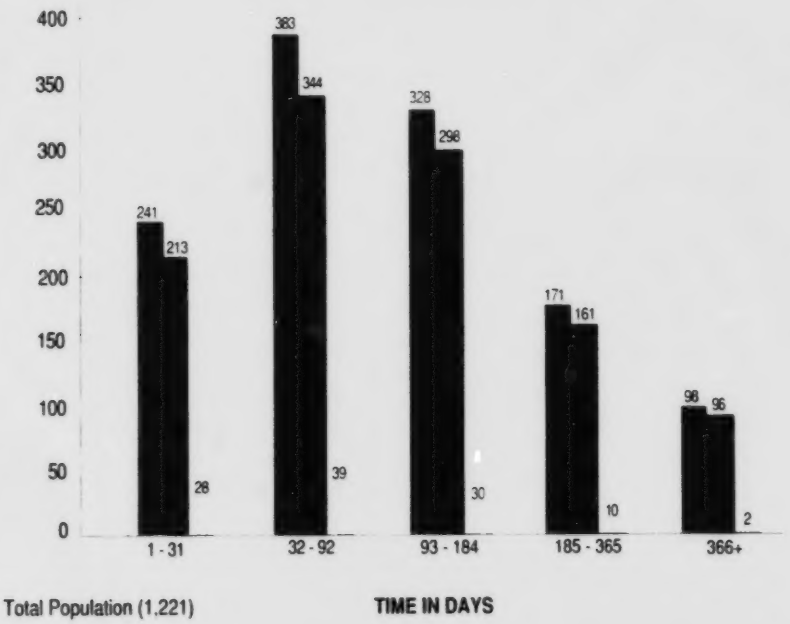
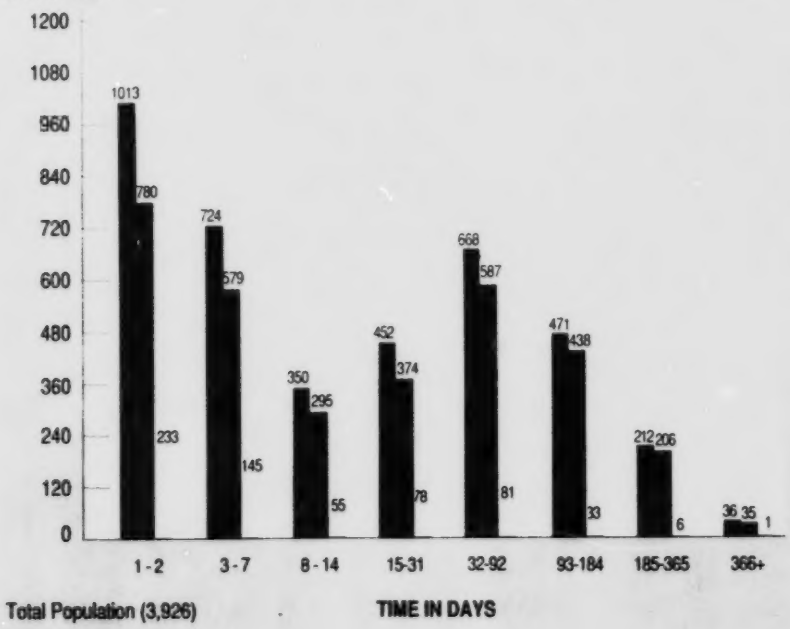


Figure 6b LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR ALL OFFENDERS



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

* Excludes Remanded Cases

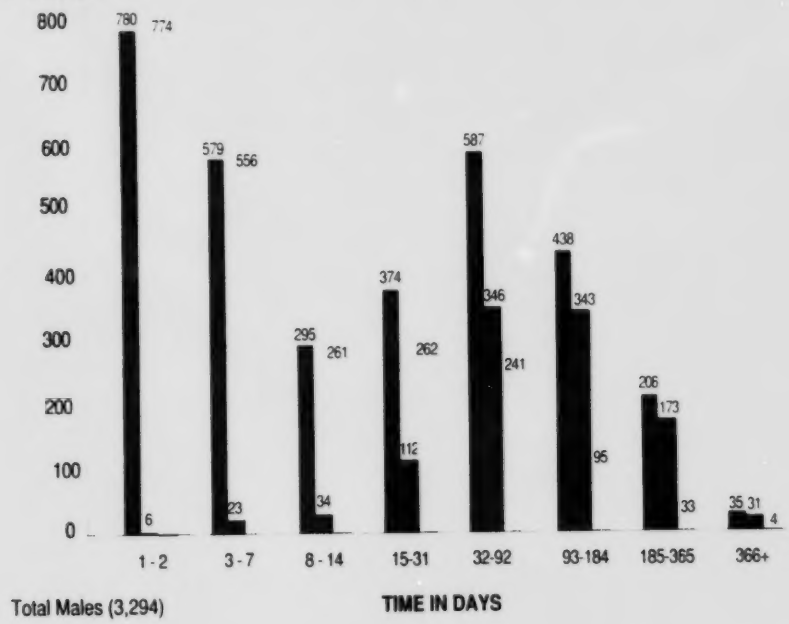
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 6 (cont.)

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

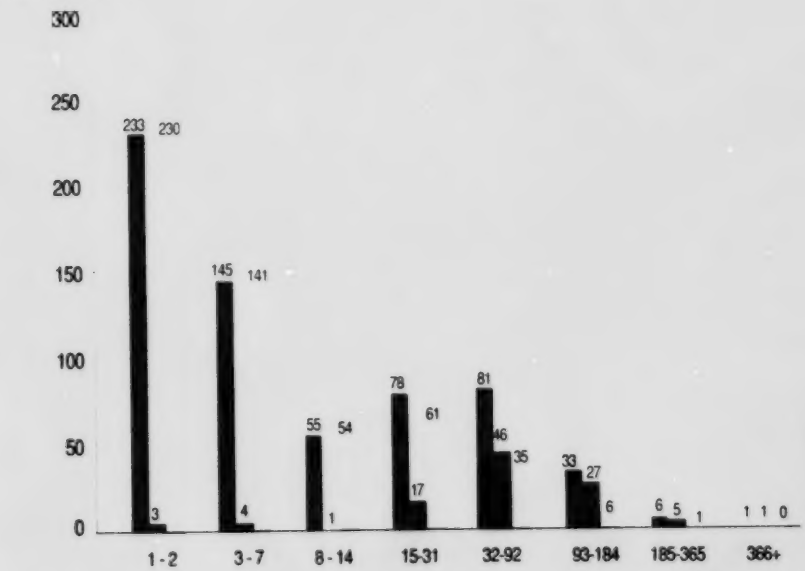
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 6c LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR MALE OFFENDERS



Total Males (3,294)

Fig. 6d LENGTH OF TIME IN CUSTODY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS



Total Females (632)

LEGEND

TOTAL

SENTENCED

REMANDED

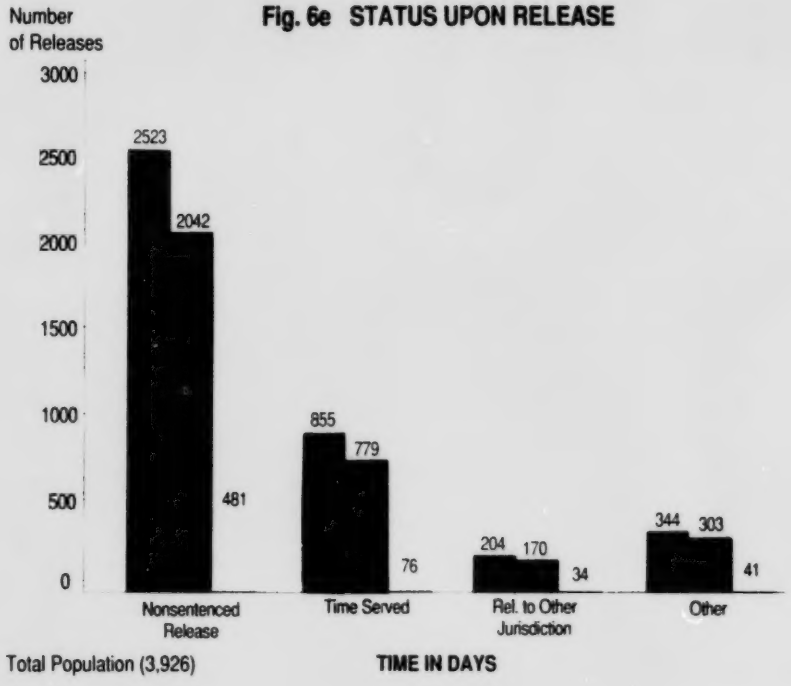
Source: CoMIS

FIGURE 6 (cont.)

YOUNG OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM ALBERTA YOUNG OFFENDER FACILITIES

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 6e STATUS UPON RELEASE



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: CoMIS

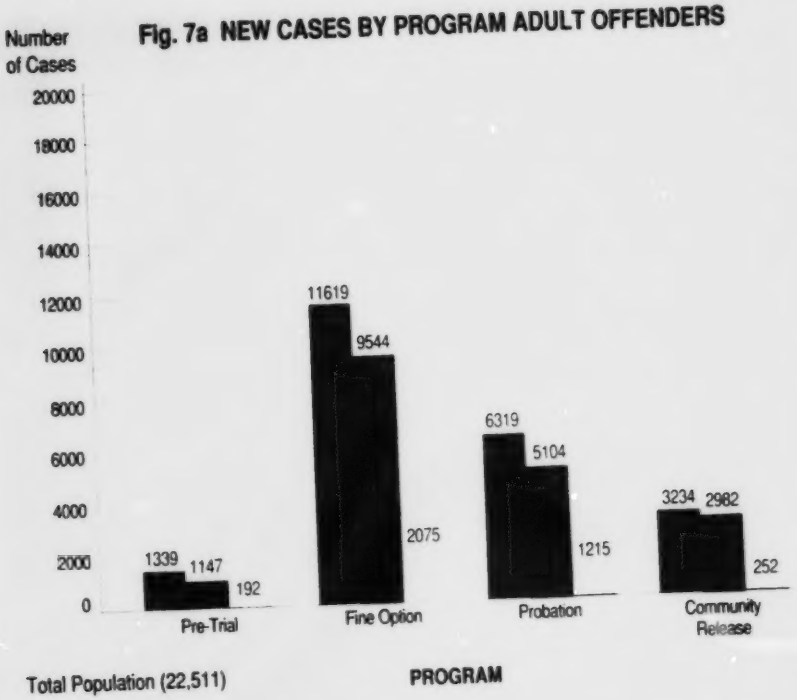
FIGURE 7

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS:

Adult and Young Offenders

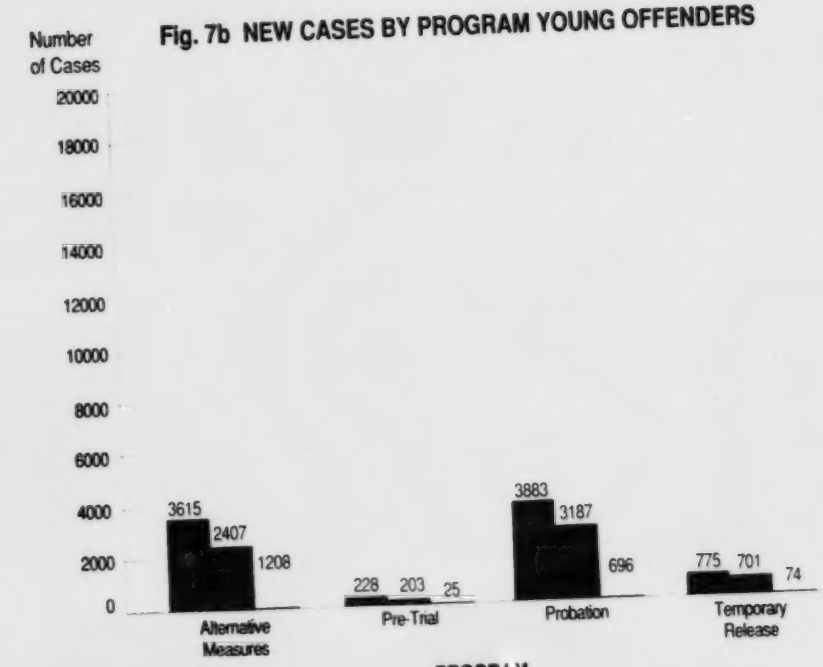
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 7a NEW CASES BY PROGRAM ADULT OFFENDERS



Total Population (22,511)

Fig. 7b NEW CASES BY PROGRAM YOUNG OFFENDERS



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: Workload Statistical Reports

Total Population (8501)

FIGURE 8

FINE OPTION PROGRAM:

Adult and Young Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 8a NUMBER OF NEW FINE OPTION CASES

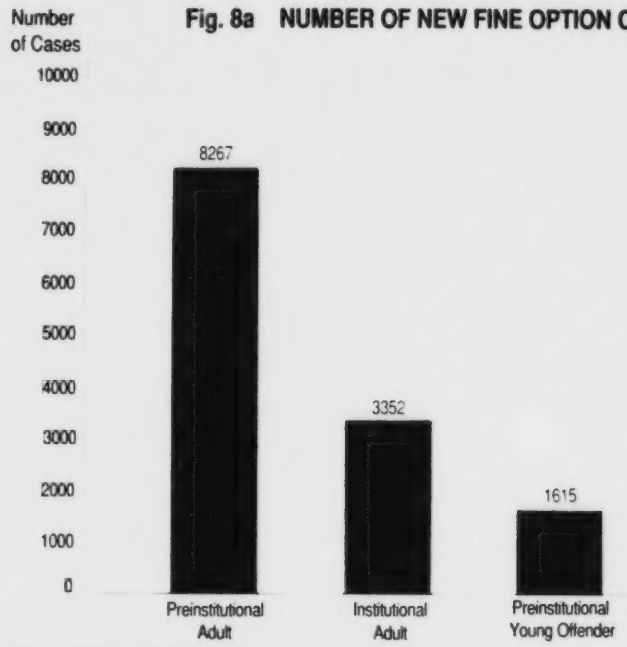
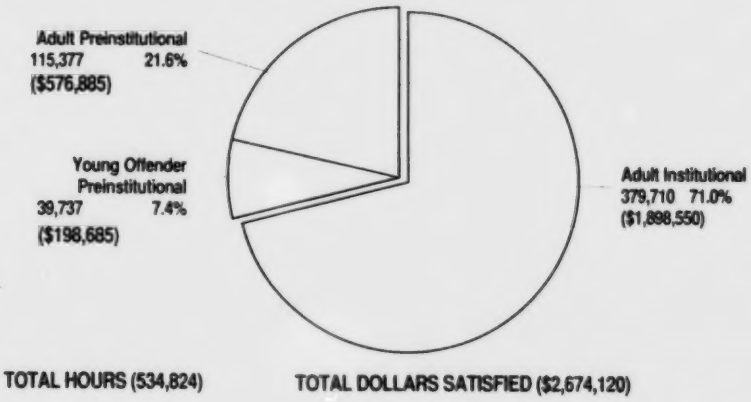


Fig. 8b TOTAL HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AND DOLLARS SATISFIED



LEGEND

FINE OPTION

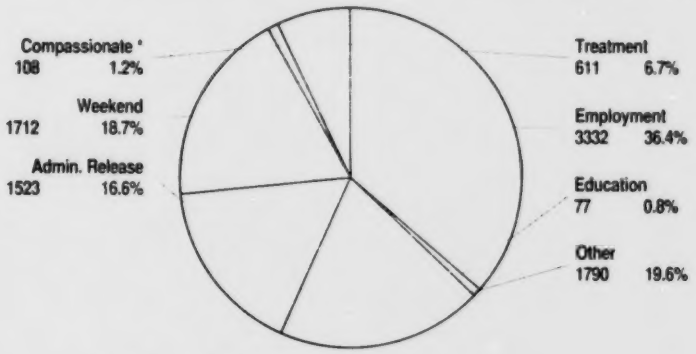
Source: Workload Statistical Reports

FIGURE 9

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 9 NUMBER OF TEMPORARY ABSENCES GRANTED BY TYPE



TOTAL NUMBER GRANTED (9,153)

* Leave to attend serious family matter

Source: Temporary Absence Program

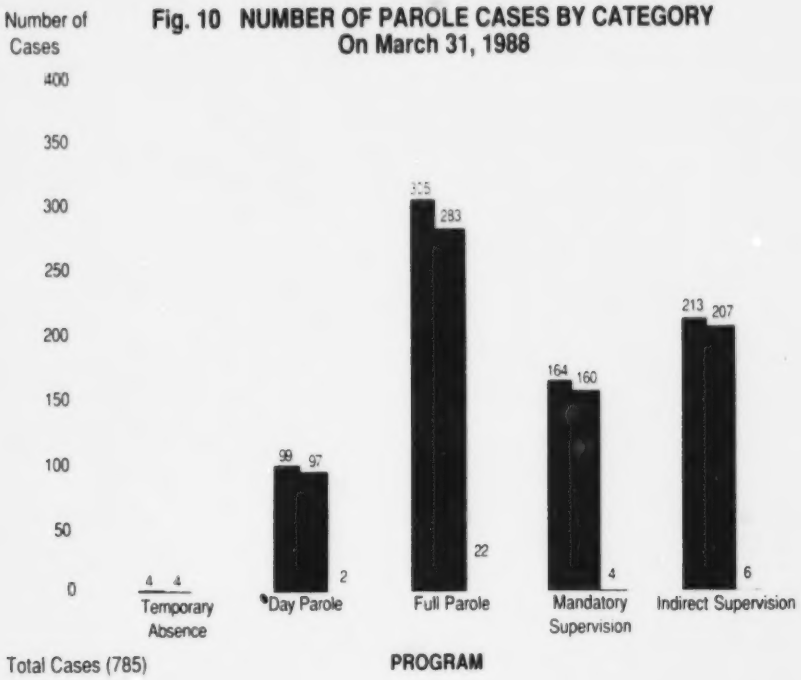
FIGURE 10

PAROLE

Adult Offenders

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Fig. 10 NUMBER OF PAROLE CASES BY CATEGORY On March 31, 1988



LEGEND

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

Source: Workload Statistical Reports

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

ERHART HAHN, Director

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the administration of the Police Act (RSA 1980), the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act (RSA 1980), and firearms control legislation. While discharging these responsibilities, the division maintains a close working relationship with police services, municipal police commissions, private investigation and security guard agencies, provincial and federal government departments and agencies, as well as the general public.

POLICING SERVICES

Policing services are provided to Albertans by nine municipal police services, namely Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Camrose, Lacombe, Redcliff, Taber, Coaldale, and the RCMP. In addition, one Indian Reserve, the Louis Bull Band, has its own fully empowered police service. During the fiscal year the Police Act required all urban municipalities with a population of 1,500 or greater to provide policing services, either by their own police service or by contract with the RCMP. The nine municipal police forces and one tribal service are comprised of 2,504 police officers and 667 support staff. They provide service to more than half the population of Alberta. Sixty-one (61) urban municipalities, comprising approximately 20% of Alberta's population, have contracted with the RCMP for policing services. These municipal contracts employ 578 police officers and 183 support staff.

Policing of towns under 1,500 and in rural Alberta is provided by the RCMP under contract to the province. One thousand and eighty four (1,084) police officers and 185 support staff in 110 detachments and 44 highway patrol units provide police services to rural Alberta which comprises 24% of the province's population. Approximately 206 personnel are dedicated to full time traffic enforcement. Despite the provincial fiscal restraint policy that required a reduction of 90 positions, the police continue to provide an adequate service.

The RCMP also engage 450 auxiliary peace officers to supplement regular police officers to assist in the event of a disaster or other emergency. Auxiliary officers are appointed Special Constables and have full peace officer authority while accompanied by a regular member of the RCMP. The province provides extra funding for uniforms and equipment. These personnel contributed about 80,000 hours during 1987, training and patrolling with RCMP officers to maintain a state of readiness. Auxiliary officers provided vital assistance in response to the tornado disaster in Edmonton and during the Calgary Olympics.

MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONS

The Law Enforcement Division maintains regular contact with municipal police commissions, council members, administrators and municipal associations. Some topics of discussion have been the development of a new Police Act, RCMP municipal policing agreements, policing costs, law enforcement grants, court security and police commission authority.

NATIVE POLICING

The Law Enforcement Division has been working closely with the RCMP and the leadership of several Indian reserves to assist in improving policing services to meet the unique needs of the Indian people.

The Louis Bull Band established a fully empowered police service effective May 1, 1987. They receive support from the RCMP for special technical assistance in complex or serious policing matters. The Solicitor General Staff College provides training to members of the Louis Bull Tribal Police.

Another eighteen (18) Indian bands employ 88 band constables who are appointed Special Constables with authority to enforce only portions of the Indian Act and specific provincial statutes on the reserves. Some are active in crime prevention and youth programs. The Department of Indian Affairs provides financial support for band constables to receive orientation training from the Alberta RCMP training section. In addition By-Law Officer training is available through the Department of Advanced Education. Band constables supplement, but do not replace the policing services provided by the RCMP.

The RCMP Indian Special Constable Program, also known as the 3B Program, has an authorized strength of 46 positions, stationed in 26 detachments. The province pays 54% of the cost of the program, with the Department of Indian Affairs picking up the remaining 46%. During 1987 all 46 positions were fully utilized, indicating a high degree of acceptance of the program. Some of these special constables have qualified to become regular members of the RCMP.

A RCMP work station has been established at the Atikameg Reserve, to permit the RCMP to work closely with the tribal police and to move effectively to address law enforcement and local crime problems. The work station model is being assessed for possible application to other reserves.

CRIME STATISTICS

In 1987, there were 7.0% more offences reported to police than in 1986. This was due mainly to an 11.8% increase in the number of Criminal Code offences. The increase in Criminal Code offences was caused by a 13.7% increase in property offences, a 12.0% increase in minor Criminal Code offences and an offsetting 2.3% decline in violent offences.

While Criminal Code offences increased between 1986 and 1987, other classes of crime dropped. Drug offences declined 8.5%. Other federal offences declined 33.2% and provincial statute offences declined 3.1%. In addition municipal by-law offences dropped 6.1%.

POLICE TRAINING

The Law Enforcement Division, through the Solicitor General Staff College, continues to offer a basic police training course to the smaller municipal police forces. Additionally, certain specialized courses are provided to all police services. In addition the division assists smaller police services by providing training grants for courses not available at the Solicitor General Staff College. As mentioned previously, training assistance is also provided to reserve-based policing services.

LAW ENFORCEMENT APPEAL BOARD

The Law Enforcement Appeal Board provides an independent means for review of public complaints concerning police conduct, and for appeals by police officers from disciplinary action. Mr. Justice S.V. Legg is the present chairman with Mr. D.M. McDonald and Mr. Les Thirlwell as board members. During 1987/88, 23 appeals were brought before the board.

COURT AND PRISONER SECURITY BRANCH

During the fiscal year, the design for a Court and Prisoner Security Branch was completed and training of staff commenced. This branch will provide court security and prisoner escort services to the Provincial Court, Court of Queens Bench and Court of Appeal in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Red Deer when it becomes fully operational by April 1, 1989. Effective April 5, 1988, service will be provided to the Provincial Courts in Calgary and Edmonton, expanding to the other Provincial Court locations by October 1988. The primary reason for establishing the service is to release highly paid police officers from this responsibility and to permit them to be redeployed to more pressing law enforcement matters.

CRIME PREVENTION

The Law Enforcement Division continues to act as a facilitator and coordinator for Albertans for Crime Prevention. This group represents a partnership between police services and communities across Alberta on the basis that legitimate solutions to community crime problems are best addressed at the local level. Albertans for Crime Prevention and the Police Crime Prevention Committee have amalgamated many of their efforts, however, the latter continues to meet separately to advise on police-oriented crime prevention programs for province wide promotion.

The Law Enforcement Division has directed its activities toward the establishment of local crime prevention committees. The division, along with the RCMP at Red Deer, sponsored and hosted the 1987 annual meeting of Albertans for Crime Prevention. It was attended by 250 delegates from across Alberta. The division also produces an annual newsletter, "PERSPECTIVES: An Overview of Crime Prevention Activities in Alberta" for police and volunteers involved in crime prevention activities.

The Law Enforcement Division participated in the planning of National Crime Prevention Week 1987. It undertook to focus community attention on crime prevention and to inspire more local participation in crime prevention programs.

A representative from the division attended the Rural Crime Watch Annual Meeting in Lethbridge. This group represents 18,000 farmers and ranchers who work with police to resolve local crime problems.

To address an increasing public concern with child abduction, the division developed "The Story of Watchdog and Rubi", a child's workbook and an accompanying parents guide. This material

addresses the "street-proofing" needs of children outside the home.

Some of the crime prevention activities pursued by Albertans for Crime Prevention and Alberta police services are:

- Neighbourhood Watch
- Block Watch
- Municipal Crime Prevention Committees
- Home Security
- Operation Identification
- Block Parent
- Vandalism
- Auto Theft
- Credit Card Fraud
- Range Patrol
- Bike Check
- Senior Power
- Operation Provident
- Rural Crime Watch
- Crime Stoppers

In addition, police services provide lectures on the following topics:

- Residential Security Inspection
- Child Abuse and Safety
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Shoplifting
- Robbery Prevention

The Law Enforcement Division administers a crime prevention library containing 66 titles. In addition, the following pamphlets and workbooks are produced and revised regularly:

- Residential Security
- Mind Your Business
- Stop Vandalism
- Ski Check
- Arrest Arson
- Personal Safety: A Guide to Sexual Assault Prevention
- The Story of Watchdog and Rubi
- A Guide for Parents

In 1987 special emphasis was placed on participation with Native communities in Alberta. The department is working with Native Counselling Services of Alberta and other organizations to provide structured youth programs in several northern Native communities. These programs rely heavily on a Native heritage theme in attempting to deal with problems such as alcohol and drug abuse in Native communities. A crime prevention concert tour, "Let Only the Good Spirits Guide You", was brought to 30 northern Native communities. Hosted by the RCMP and sponsored by the department, this tour highlighted the commitment to provide Native communities with the opportunity to develop approaches to crime prevention which recognize the heritage and traditional customs of the Native people.

CHECKSTOP

CheckStop, which has been in operation since 1973, is a combined enforcement-education program designed to remove impaired drivers from the highway. The education aspect is aimed at changing public attitudes toward drinking and driving through the use of publicity emphasizing the inherent dangers and consequences. Police participate by conducting roadside vehicle checks throughout the province. During 1987, 430,495 vehicles were checked at 27,414 CheckStop locations.

A much higher profile province-wide CheckStop campaign was initiated in 1987, characterized by billboard and newspaper advertising and extensive police roadside CheckStop activity. This campaign was a joint venture between the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police and the Department of the Solicitor General.

The Law Enforcement Division also participates on the Impaired Driving Countermeasures Coordinating Committee to design an Alberta government response to impaired driving.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE APPOINTMENTS

The Solicitor General, as noted earlier, has authority, pursuant to the provisions of the Police Act, to appoint Special Constables for specific minor enforcement purposes. Most Special Constable appointments fall into one of the following three categories:

- Employees of the Province of Alberta charged with enforcing specific statutes, such as fish and wildlife officers;
- Local government employees of municipalities or Indian bands, who are granted specific enforcement powers to meet special needs in those areas; and
- RCMP auxiliary Special Constables.

At present there are approximately 1500 active Special Constable appointments in Alberta.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY GUARDS ACT

Under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act, the

department is responsible for the licensing and regulation of the contract security and private investigation industry.

To meet concerns voiced by the industry the Law Enforcement Division drafted a discussion paper on a proposed Private Security Industry Act, which also addresses the areas of armoured car companies, alarm industry, security consultants and locksmiths.

LOCKSMITHS

Under section 311 of the Criminal Code of Canada, the Department of the Solicitor General is responsible for issuing locksmith licenses. Three hundred and twenty-five (325) licenses were issued during the fiscal year. There are 1,031 locksmiths currently licensed in Alberta.

DESIGNATION OF QUALIFIED TECHNICIANS/ ANALYSTS

Section 238(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada provides for the designation of analysts and qualified technicians by the Solicitor General of Alberta for the purpose of analysing blood samples, and taking breath samples of persons suspected of operating a motor vehicle while impaired. During the fiscal year 113 such designations were issued to various police forces and provincial government departments. There are now 1,365 such designations in effect. As well, nurses, certified technicians and laboratory technologists are issued group designations.

FIREARMS CONTROL

The Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (CPFO) is responsible for the administration and coordination of all aspects of firearms control in Alberta, as required by the Criminal Code.

The CPFO issues all Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits. Police agencies issue Firearm Acquisition Certificates (FAC's) and inspect businesses which are authorized to handle firearms. Monthly reports are submitted by 126 police agencies in Alberta to the CPFO.

During the fiscal year 25,380 applications for FAC's and 1,150 applications for Firearms and Ammunition Business Permits were processed in Alberta.

LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

During the 1987/88 fiscal year, $28,520,184 was distributed in unconditional law enforcement grants to all urban municipalities which have their own police service or have entered into an RCMP municipal policing contract. This represented a 3% reduction from the previous year.

The division also administers the following grants.

Police Building Grant

Any municipality may apply for a grant to assist with the construction of new police facilities or renovations to existing police buildings. During 1987/88 a total of $50,000 was paid to Lethbridge and Wetaskiwin for the upgrading of their police facilities.

Liquor Control Subsidy

This subsidy is paid to those urban municipalities having their own lock-up facilities for persons found to be drunk in a public place, and detained under the Liquor Control Act. Expenditures amounted to $107,625 during the 1987/88 fiscal year.

Training Grants

The division provides funds to assist smaller police services in providing staff with specialized police training courses. Up to 50% of course costs may be subsidized under the program. During 1987/88 $12,091 was provided to these smaller police services.

Summer Village Policing Subsidy

Summer villages employing Special Constables to provide additional enforcement during the period May 15 to November 15 inclusive are reimbursed $500 per month. Grants totalling $35,000 were made in 1987/88.

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

GEORGE J. PEDERSEN, Assistant Deputy Minister

The mandate of the Motor Vehicles Division, which is specified in the Motor Vehicle Administration Act and the Off-Highway Vehicle Act and their respective regulations, is to licence drivers, to register motor vehicles and to counsel high risk and problem motorists. The Motor Vehicle Administration Act also confers authority on the Alberta Solicitor General and/or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to:

- Prohibit an individual from obtaining a driver licence and/or a vehicle registration certificate;
- Suspend the driver licence and/or vehicle registration certificate of a high risk motorist;
- Refer a problem driver to a driver rehabilitation course/program; and
- Liaise with law enforcement agencies across Alberta through the provision of timely and accurate information on both motorists and motor vehicles.

In addition to the above function, the division is also empowered, under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act and its regulations, to administer the operation of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The division's operational structure has been consolidated and consists of:

- The divisional headquarters, based in Edmonton, which includes Management Services, Driver Management, Program Services and the Driver Control Board;
- Client Services, which are distributed within the northern and southern Alberta regions, with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary respectively;
- An extensive network of Motor Vehicles Division and privately-operated licence issuing offices which provide service delivery throughout Alberta.

Head Office Operations

The branches of the Motor Vehicles Division's head office perform the following functions:

Management Services Branch

Management Services is responsible for:

- Policy development and analysis, and research and program reviews of the operational areas of the Motor Vehicles Division;
- The administration of the technical and operational requirements of the Motor Vehicles System (MOVES), which is built around the "single client" and "single vehicle" concepts, and was put into operation during the 1984/85 fiscal year; and
- The provision of management information, and the coordination of legislation issues between the Motor Vehicles Division and the Attorney General's Department.

Driver Management Branch

Established during the 1986/87 fiscal year, the Driver Management Branch was created to integrate all aspects of driver management, such as driver education, assessment and enforcement, into a single coherent strategy to improve driver safety in the province. In this regard the use of remedial and enforcement programs for problem motorists, innovative methods in dealing with the problem of impaired driving, and a diverse variety of public awareness and educational programs, are designed to attain a greater measure of driving safety on Alberta's highways.

In practical terms, these measures are currently undertaken by the branch's Driver Licence Enforcement, Driver Assessment and Driver Education Units.

The **Driver Licence Enforcement Unit** is responsible for:

- The maintenance of driver licence conviction and suspension records;
- The suspension and reinstatement of driver licences and vehicle registration certificates; and
- The issuance of driving abstracts and court certificates.

The Driver Assessment Unit is responsible for:

- The identification and counselling of problem drivers;
- The review and monitoring of driving records of negligent/problem drivers;
- The detection and apprehension of suspended drivers from other jurisdictions who illegally apply for drivers'

licences and/or vehicle registration certificates in Alberta or the Suspended Driver Apprehension Program; and

- The maintenance of accurate and up-to-date driver history records.

The **Driver Education Unit** is responsible for:

- The licencing of driver training schools;
- The development and monitoring of driver training curricula;
- The monitoring of driving instructor training courses and driver testing programs;
- The enforcement of defensive driving course standards; and
- The review and update of the Driver Licence Information Handbook.

Driver Control Board

The Driver Control Board continued to be responsible for:

- The rehabilitation and reintegration of the errant driver;

  a) through a personal interview during which the individual driver is counselled with regard to his/her poor driving record;

  b) by enforcing attendance at remedial driver education to improve his/her driving habits, for example, the Impaired Drivers Course or the Impact Program; and

- The provision of a greater degree of protection to the motoring public by suspending the driving privileges of motorists who continue to drive in an unacceptable manner.

Program Services Branch

The mandate of the Program Services Branch includes the administration of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund, and the prorating of vehicle licencing fees for interprovincial and international commercial carriers.

- The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund assists Albertans who sustain personal injury or property damage arising from a motor vehicle accident in Alberta involving an uninsured owner/operator or an unidentified motor vehicle. Albertans who are injured, or whose property is damaged, may apply for compensation of up to $200,000 from the fund which was set up under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.

  During the 1987-88 fiscal year, 5,597 claims were submitted to the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund, of which 2,747 (or 49%) were approved by the Administrator for payment.

  The Administrator of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund is also authorized to cause the removal and disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. All reasonable costs incidental to the removal and storage of the vehicle are paid out of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund.

  During the 1987-88 fiscal year, 1,684 abandoned vehicles were processed under the Abandoned Vehicle Disposal Program.

- Prorating licencing fees permits the apportioning of motor vehicle registration fees for interprovincial and international commercial carriers based on the kilometres travelled within each jurisdiction in the preceding year, or the total estimated distance to be travelled during the registration year for which application of registration is made. It provides a means whereby carriers that are engaged in interjurisdictional operations can travel in two or more member jurisdictions for a registration fee that is approximately equal to the registration fee applicable in their home jurisdictions.

  A new initiative, the Single Application Vehicle Registration Project (SAVR) which will commence nationally on July 1, 1988, will enable commercial carriers to make single source applications and, in turn, allow the Motor Vehicles Division to collect fees on behalf of other jurisdictions.

Regional Operations

The primary field operations of vehicle registration, driver testing and driver licencing are organized within two geographical regions, north and south, with headquarters in Edmonton and Calgary respectively. A total of eleven licence issuing offices are operated by the Motor Vehicles Division in major centres throughout the province, each of which provides driver licence and vehicle transaction services to the public.

A Mail-In Vehicle Registration Service allows Albertans to re-register their vehicles through the mail. This program is designed to minimize client inconvenience and maximize the efficiency of processing renewal applications.

Besides the Motor Vehicles Division issuing offices, great reliance is placed upon the private sector in the delivery of programs and services to the public. During the 1987-88 fiscal year, a total of 181 privately operated issuing offices were under contract to issue vehicle registrations, driver licences and other documents on behalf of the division.

DRIVER LICENCING

As of March 31, 1988, 1,804,446 Albertans had valid driver licences, a decrease of less than 1% from the 1986-87 period. Of the total motoring population, 987,540 (or 54.7%) were males and 816,906 (or 45.3%) were females. The proportion of males to females in the driving population has remained relatively constant.

Driver examinations are conducted by the Motor Vehicles Division and a number of approved driving schools and industrial establishments throughout the province.

During the 1987-88 fiscal year, 115,412 of 207,533 candidates (or 55.6%) successfully passed Alberta driver licence examinations.

Driver Certification Program

The driver certification process permits private driving schools to adjudge their students' eligibility for a Class 5 operator's licence on the basis of an in-house evaluation rather than their taking a driving test. Candidates who successfully pass the evaluation are issued a Driver Evaluation Program Change of Particulars Certificate which, in turn, enables the Motor Vehicles Division to reclassify the applicant's Class 7 licence to that of a Class 5 standing.

The Driver Certification Program graduated 26,021 of 34,522 candidates (a 75.4% pass rate) during the 1987-88 fiscal year.

The Motor Vehicles Division undertook a detailed review of the Driver Certification Program during the past fiscal year, in view of the possible conflict of interest which may exist from driving schools' having the capacity to both train and evaluate their students. Consequently the option of road testing all driving school graduates by Motor Vehicles Division personnel will be exercised during the next fiscal year.

Industrial Certification Program

The Industrial Certification Program operates similarly to the Driver Certification Program in that the Motor Vehicles Division permits certain associations which are involved in a continuing driver training program for commercial licences, such as the Alberta Truckers Association, to evaluate and certify their employees/ members. During the past fiscal year, the program certified 1,122 of 1,557 applicants (or 72%).

Driver Testing By Appointment

During the 1987-88 fiscal year, the Motor Vehicles Division undertook a feasibility study of driver testing by appointment. The major objectives of this program are to maximize the effective use of driver testing manpower, improve service delivery to the public, and reduce government expenditure. Variations of this appointment system are already in place in other Canadian jurisdictions. The appointment system will be operational early in the 1988/89 fiscal year.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Throughout the 1987-88 fiscal year, 2,170,253 motor vehicle registration certificates were issued by the Motor Vehicles division. This total represented a marginal decrease of 2.6% over the data for the 1986-87 period.

The division continued to issue four basic classes of vehicle registration plates, in addition to motor vehicle dealer and antique vehicle plates.

PERSONALIZED LICENCE PLATES

The Personalized Licence Plate Program was introduced by the Motor Vehicles Division in May, 1987, and enables motorists to purchase plates bearing stylized configurations of up to a maximum of seven characters.

During the 1987-88 fiscal year, a steady increase was recorded in the sale of personalized plates as Albertans bought them either for their own use or as gifts for relatives and friends. A fee of $165.00 is payable in addition to the annual registration fee for the particular vehicle class.

During the fiscal year, 3,024 sets of personalized plates were sold. In excess of 18,000 Albertans have now purchased such plates. The progressive increase in sales has resulted in the Motor Vehicles Division's extension of personalized plate services to other than the Class 3 category.

1988 OLYMPIC LICENCE PLATES

In celebration of the 1988 Winter Olympic Games, the Alberta Motor Vehicles Division cooperated with the 1988 Winter Olympic Games Organizing Committee to design, produce and issue to the public a licence plate which can be attached to the front of a motor vehicle, to commemorate the event. Bearing a colourful design which includes the 1988 Games' logo - a stylized snowflake in the shape of a maple leaf, the Olympic insignia of five interlocking rings and the Olympic stripes - the Olympic licence plate is a temporary replacement to the regularly issued front licence plate. This special plate bears the same licence plate numbers shown on a motor vehicle's regular rear plate and is valid from the date of purchase until December 31, 1988.

The production and marketing of four miniature souvenir Olympic licence plates was also approved by the Motor Vehicles Division. No financial benefit will accrue to the Government of Alberta from revenues generated from the sale of the various Olympic licence plates. Instead, the money raised will be used by the XV Olympic Winter Games Organization Committee to offset the operating costs of the games.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION FOR DISABLED ALBERTANS

The Disabled Motor Vehicle Registration Program, which was introduced during the 1986-87 fiscal year to address the difficulties confronting the disabled in respect of parking privileges throughout the province, and to assist law enforcement personnel in identifying vehicles parked in stalls reserved for the disabled, gained momentum during the past fiscal year.

The Motor Vehicles Division also continued to produce and distribute disabled vehicle placards, an undertaking which, prior to the 1986-87 fiscal year, had been administered by the Alberta chapter of the Canadian Paraplegic Association.

Throughout this period, a total of 11,244 disabled vehicle licence plates and placards, which more than doubled the amount distributed during the preceding fiscal year, were issued by the Motor Vehicles Division on the recommendation of medical doctors.

DRIVER LICENCE AND VEHICLE TRANSACTION SERVICES

The 11 Motor Vehicles Division offices throughout the province and the Mail-In Vehicle Registration Service conducted 1,913,548 (or 59.0% of the total 3,269,619) driver licence and vehicle registration services. The mail-in service, which allows owners of motor vehicles to register their motor vehicles via the mail, performed 374,805 (or 19.6%) of these services. During the same period, the various private issuing offices conducted 1,356,071 (or 41.0%) driver licence and vehicle registration transactions.

Excluding the mail-in service, the respective regional offices performed 1,538,743 driver licence and motor vehicle registration services, with the South Region accounting for 894,642 (or 46.8%) of transactions, and the North Region for 644,101 (or 33.7%) of transactions. Of the 1,356,071 services conducted by private issuers, 810,998 transactions (or 59.8%) were undertaken by those issuers located in the Motor Vehicles Division's North Region, with the remainder, 545,073 (or 40.2%) being undertaken by issuers situated in the South Region.

DRIVER LICENCE CONVICTION AND SUSPENSION STATISTICS

During the course of the 1987-88 fiscal year, Alberta motorists were convicted of 437,373 motor vehicle related infractions, an approximate 1.75% increase from the previous year's statistics. Of these convictions, 414,701 (or 94.8%) resulted from provincial legislation, while the remaining 22,672 (or 5.2%) were Criminal Code related. The corresponding statistics for the 1986-87 fiscal year for provincial and Criminal Code convictions were 407,633 (or 94.8%) and 22,210 (or 5.2%) respectively.

In addition, a total of 36,160 driver licences were suspended during the 1987-88 fiscal year, a 6.2% reduction from the previous year. Of the total number of licence suspensions, 19,232 (or 53.2%) were Criminal Code, alcohol-related suspensions, 8,524 (or 23.6%) were breaches of the demerit point system, 5,679 (or 16.2%) were for administrative reasons, and the remaining 2,725 (or 7.5%) were the result of Criminal Code, non-alcohol, suspensions.

By contrast, during the 1986-87 period, 19,757 (or 51.2%) were Criminal Code alcohol suspensions, 8,373 (or 21.7%) resulted from the demerit point system, 7,837 (or 20.3%) were administrative suspensions, and 2,601 (or 6.7%) were Criminal Code non-alcohol suspensions.

FINES COLLECTION PROGRAM

Progress continued to be made during the 1987-88 fiscal year with respect to the Fines Collection Program which is designed primarily to decriminalize provincial and municipal traffic and parking related offences. All outstanding traffic fines will be recorded on the Motor Vehicles System (MOVES). Failure to pay will result in the withholding of driver licence and vehicle registration services for the individual or company until such time as the fines are paid.

It is anticipated that this administrative sanction will encourage drivers and vehicle owners to pay their traffic tickets promptly, and thereby, provide a significant amount of revenue to the municipalities in a timely fashion.

The first phase of this program, which applies to moving traffic violations, is anticipated to be operational during the 1989-90 fiscal year.

PROBATIONARY DRIVER LICENCE PROGRAM

The Motor Vehicles Division implemented the Probationary Driver Licence Program on April 11, 1988 as a means of monitoring the driving behaviour of all first time motorists and selected problem drivers during their initial two years of licensure in Alberta. By so doing, it is expected that the program will assist in reducing the disproportionately high incidence of motor vehicle accidents and injuries involving young motorists.

Under the program, probationary drivers who are convicted of motoring infractions are required to meet certain conditions, such as having interviews with a driver examiner or driver counsellor. As well they may be required to take courses prescribed at the time of their interview. Failure to cooperate or the continuation of serious driving problems will result in licence suspension.

SUSPENDED DRIVER APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Suspended Driver Apprehension Program, which was established in the 1986-87 fiscal year, continued to apprehend and prosecute individuals who continued to drive while their operator's licence was suspended. During the 1987-88 fiscal year, 3,177 motorists were identified under this program.

ORGAN DONOR PROGRAM

A public survey regarding the issue of organ donation in the event of a fatality arising from a motor vehicle accident, was conducted by the Motor Vehicles Division during the 1987-88 fiscal year. Its findings indicated that although strong support existed for the initiative, the public was less enthusiastic in committing themselves to membership of an organ donor program.

Consequently, a public information campaign, designed to alleviate concerns over organ donation and to indicate the need for such a program, was developed with the cooperation of the Department of Hospitals and Medical Care, the Alberta Medical Association and the Society for Human Organ Procurement and Exchange (HOPE). By so doing, increased public awareness of the administrative procedures required for organ donation, such as completion of the Organ Donor Card on the Alberta driver's licence, were highlighted.

Implementation of the public education program is scheduled to coincide with Organ Donor Week in April 1988. The campaign will continue throughout the 1988/89 fiscal year.

IMPACT PROGRAM

Approximately 25% of Alberta motorists convicted of impaired driving are repeat offenders. To deal with these individuals, the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) developed a 30 hour weekend residential counselling and diagnostic program which is commonly known as the Impact Program.

Referrals to the weekend course are made primarily by the Motor Vehicles Division, at the end of which motorists are given a recommended plan for future treatment. Copies of this plan and of the client's status are forwarded to the Motor Vehicles Division and other referral agencies, where applicable. A client's failure to

attend the weekend course results in the imposition of an indefinite suspension of his/her operator's licence.

During the 1987-88 fiscal year, a total of 2,625 repeat offenders attended this 30 hour program.

EXCHANGE OF DRIVER AND VEHICLE INFORMATION

The interface between the Alberta and British Columbia Motor Vehicles Divisions' automated information systems, funded by the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators, was completed during the 1986-87 fiscal year. The main objectives of this interface are to:

- Improve the service delivery of motor vehicle program to the motoring public in the two provinces;
- Facilitate a more effective exchange of driver and motor vehicle information in a mobile society in a timely fashion; and
- Improve effectiveness in the enforcement of motor vehicle regulations.

The completed communication network provides up-to-date information on individuals who wish to obtain driver licences for the first time from the other jurisdiction. The interface also permits the detection and apprehension of individuals who apply for driver licences in the other province while their driving privileges are suspended in their home jurisdiction.

To similarly deal with other out-of-province motorists relocating to Alberta, the Motor Vehicles Division commenced issuing a 90-day temporary driver licence to such drivers rather than the usual five-year licence. Within the 90-day period, the driving history and status of these applicants are requested from their home jurisdictions. Should any individual be found suspended in his/her jurisdiction, the temporary licence is cancelled, a request made for its surrender, and no other Alberta licence is issued until all outstanding driver licence suspensions are satisfied.

During the 1987-88 fiscal year, discussions continued between the representatives of the Canadian Conference of Motor Transport Administrators and the provinces/territories on the feasibility of extending the Alberta and British Columbia information network across Canada. The network link is currently in development.

LEGISLATION INITIATIVES

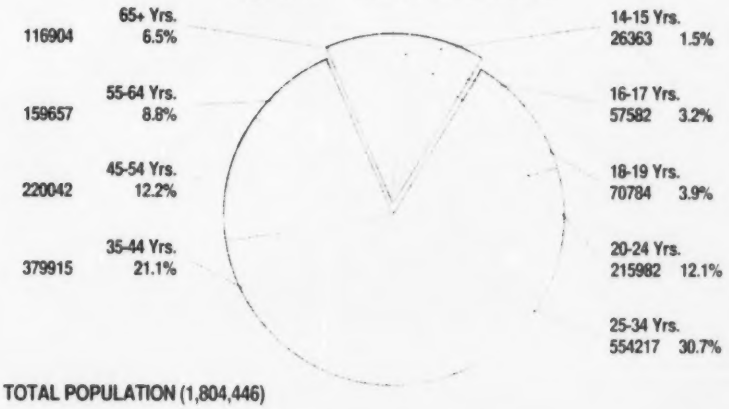
The Motor Vehicles Division continued to review its governing legislation throughout the 1987-88 fiscal year, as a result of which a number of initiatives were undertaken. These included proposals for substantial increases in the licence suspension periods for impaired driving and other Criminal Code related offences, the utilization of new technology, such as vehicle immobilization and alcohol sensing devices, to effectively deal with impaired motorists, and the introduction of restricted driver licences.

FIGURE 1

DRIVER LICENCES BY AGE GROUP

EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 1a TOTAL POPULATION

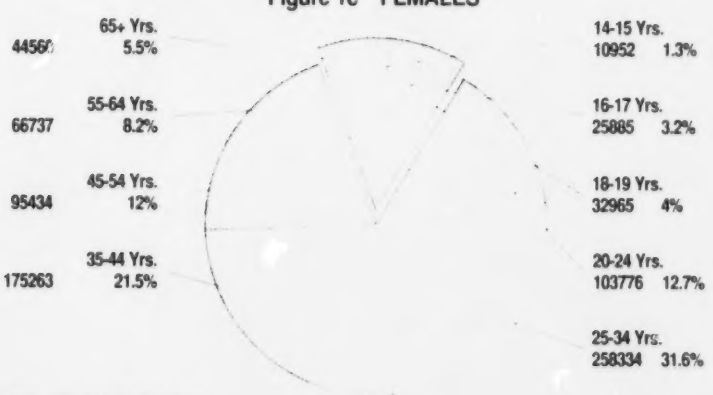


TOTAL POPULATION (1,804,446)

Figure 1b MALES

TOTAL MALES (987,540)

Figure 1c FEMALES



TOTAL FEMALES (816,908)

FIGURE 2

DRIVER LICENCES BY CLASS OF LICENCE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1988

CLASS 1

This licence allows the holder to operate:

1. any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles other than a motorcycle.

CLASS 2

This licence allows the holder to operate:

1. any motor vehicle or any combination of vehicles that the holder of Class 3, 4 and 5 driver licence may operate; and
2. any bus.

CLASS 3

This licence allows the holder to operate:

1. any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles that the holder of a Class 5 driver licence may operate;
2. a single motor vehicle with three or more axles;
3. a motor vehicle with three or more axles towing a trailer with one or more axles, if the trailer is not equipped with air brakes, and
4. a motor vehicle requiring a Class 2 or Class 4 licence, but not while carrying passengers.

CLASS 4

This licence allows the holder to operate:

1. a taxi, ambulance or bus, including school kindergarten buses, where the seating capacity is not over 24 passengers, excluding the operator, and
2. all motor vehicles included in Class 5.

CLASS 5

This licence permits the holder to operate:

1. a two-axle single motor vehicle, excluding a motorcycle;
2. a two-axle motor vehicle towing a trailer with one or more axles, if the trailer is not equipped with air brakes;
3. a recreational vehicle or any combination of recreational vehicle and a trailer, if the trailer has not more than two axles and is not equipped with air brakes; and
4. mopeds.

CLASS 6

This licence permits the holder to drive a motorcycle.

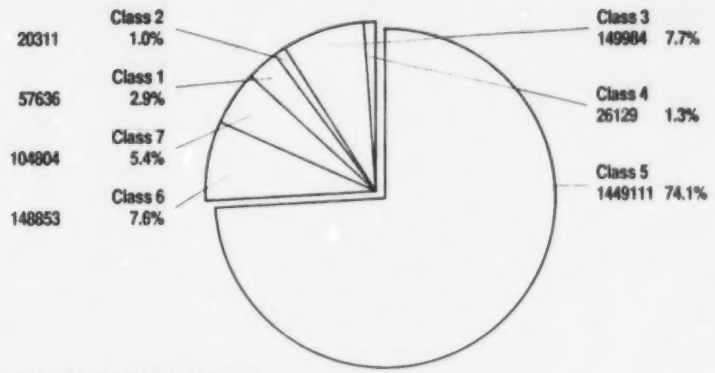
CLASS 7

The learner's licence allows the holder to drive:

1. all Class 5 and 6 vehicles for learning only; and
2. mopeds.

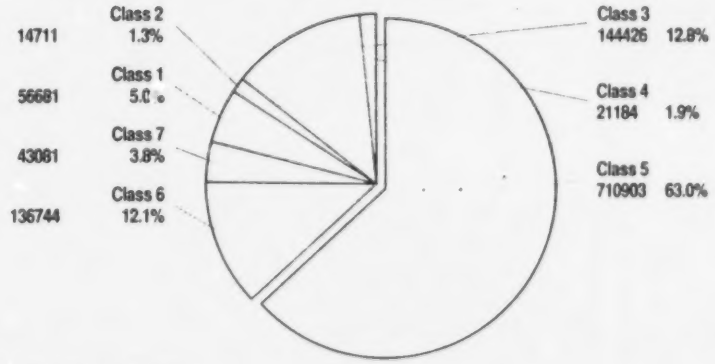
* Total includes 152,382 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.
** Total includes 140,190 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.
*** Total includes 12,192 licencees who have acquired more than one class of licence.

Figure 2a TOTAL POPULATION



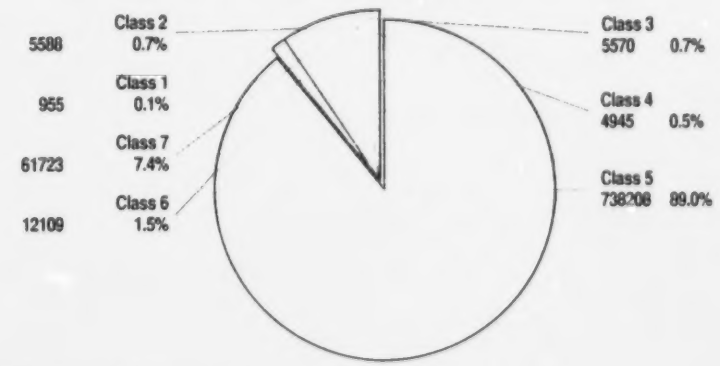
TOTAL POPULATION (1,956,828)*

Figure 2b MALES



TOTAL MALES (1,127,730)**

Figure 2c FEMALES



TOTAL FEMALES (829,098)***

FIGURE 3

DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS

EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1988

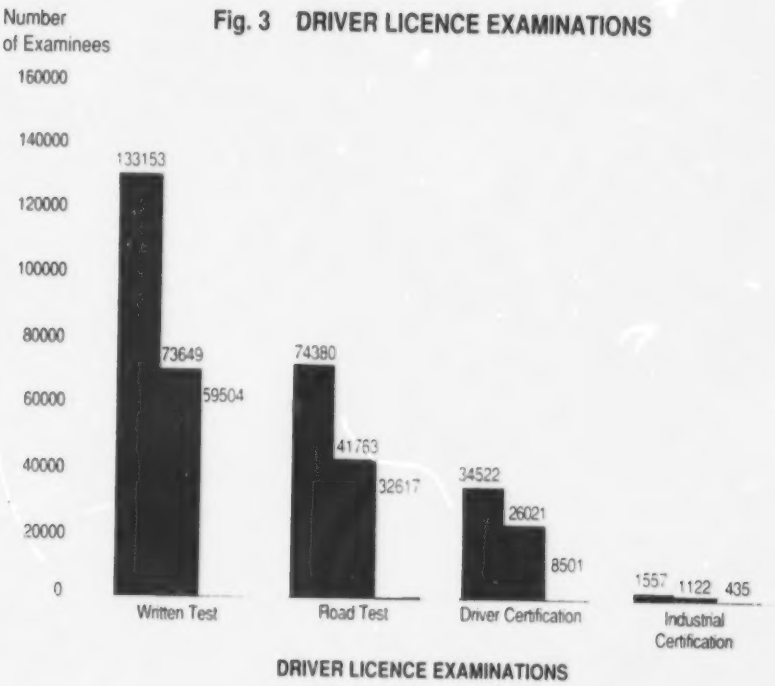


Fig. 3 DRIVER LICENCE EXAMINATIONS

LEGEND

TOTAL

PASSED

FAILED

FIGURE 4

REGISTERED VEHICLES BY CLASS OF LICENCE PLATE

EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1988

Class 1
This vehicle licence plate permits

1. the carrying of goods and materials for compensation within and outside Alberta
2. the operator of trucks and weight regulated vehicles for rental purposes, and
3. the transportation of passengers on public service buses. A public service vehicle with a Class 1 licence plate operates under an operating authority certificate granted by the Alberta Department of Transportation & Utilities

Class 2
This vehicle licence plate allows

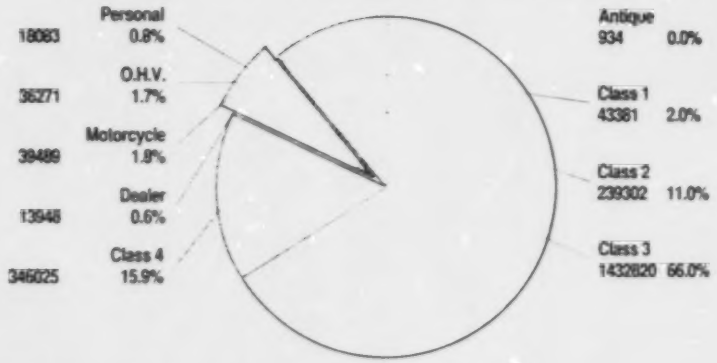
1. a vehicle to be used as a common carrier to transport goods for compensation within a city, town, village, hamlet in which the owner of the vehicle maintains a residence, or a business in respect of which the vehicle is used, or within 10 km of the boundaries of the city, town, village or hamlet, and
2. the use of the vehicle for personal transportation including the transportation of any goods, other than those used in respect of that person's trade, occupation or business.

Class 3
This vehicle licence plate allows

1. the operation of motor vehicles for personal or business use,
2. the operation of government vehicles, motorcycles and off-highway vehicles, and
3. the operation of commercial trailers and vehicles for ham radio operators.

Class 4
This public vehicle plate is used for the licencing of trailers.

Figure 4 REGISTERED VEHICLES BY CLASS OF LICENCE PLATE



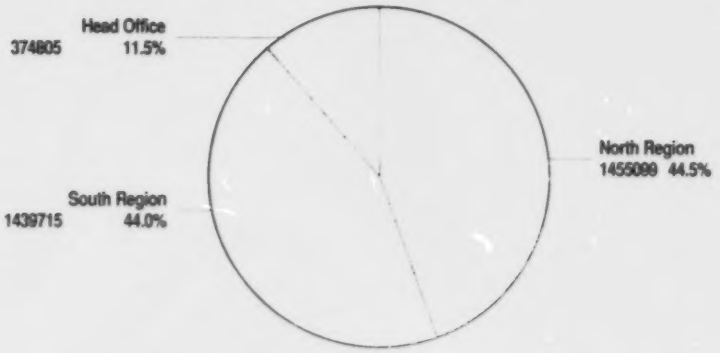
TOTAL REGISTERED VEHICLES (2,170,253)

FIGURE 5

DRIVER LICENCE AND VEHICLE TRANSACTION SERVICES BY REGION

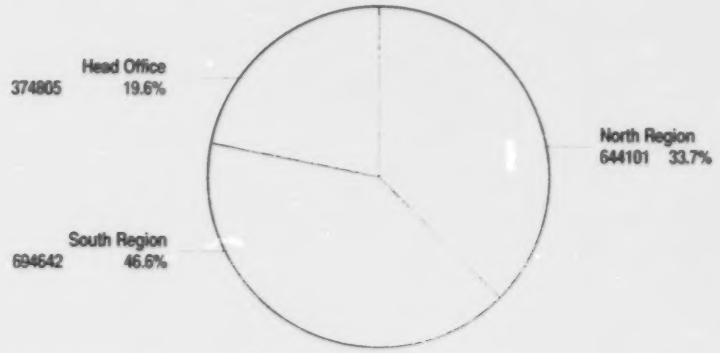
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 5a TOTAL SERVICES



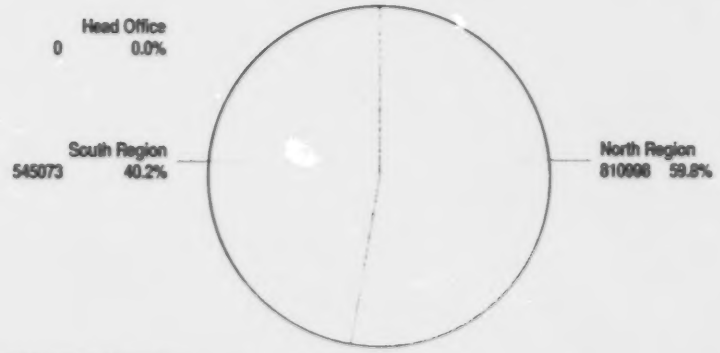
TOTAL SERVICES (3,269,619)

Figure 5b MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION



MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION (1,913,548)

Figure 5c PRIVATE ISSUERS



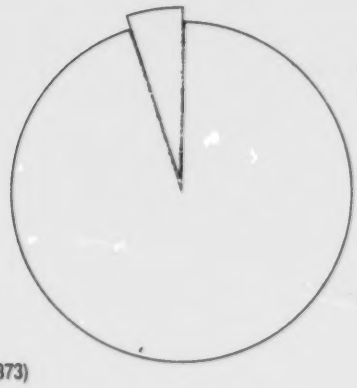
PRIVATE ISSUERS (1,356,071)

FIGURE 6

DRIVER LICENCE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

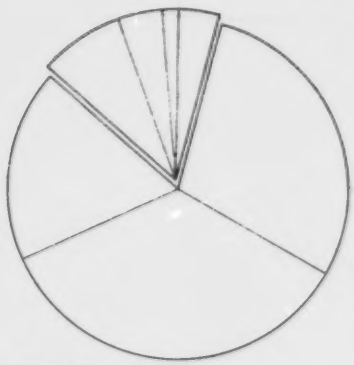
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 6a DRIVER LICENCE CONVICTION STATISTICS



TOTAL CONVICTIONS (437,373)

Figure 6b DRIVER LICENCE CONVICTIONS BY AGE GROUPS



TOTAL CONVICTIONS BY AGE GROUP (437,373)

Figure 6c DRIVER LICENCE SUSPENSION STATISTICS

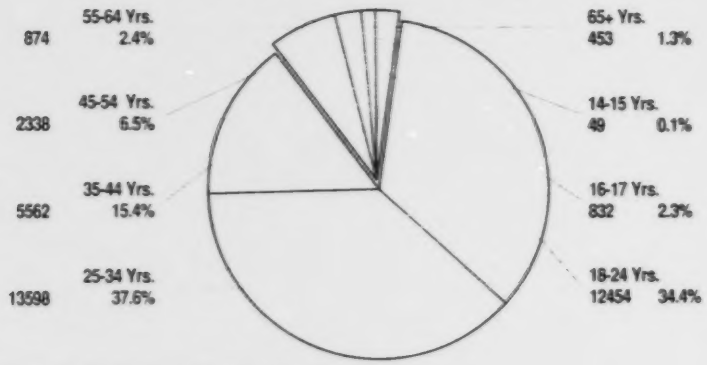
TOTAL SUSPENSIONS (36,160)

FIGURE 6 (cont.)

DRIVER LICENCE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 6d DRIVER LICENCE SUSPENSIONS BY AGE GROUP



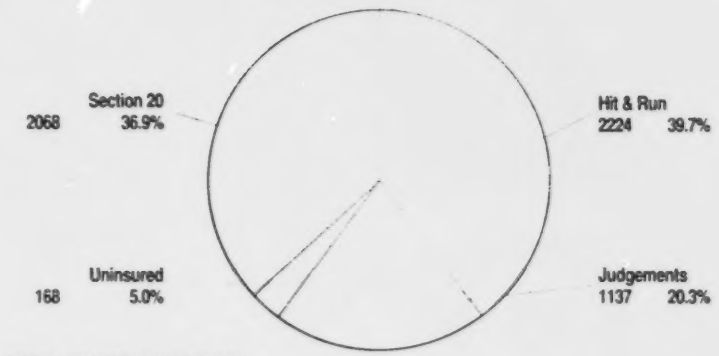
TOTAL SUSPENSIONS BY AGE GROUP (36,160)

FIGURE 7

CLAIMS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

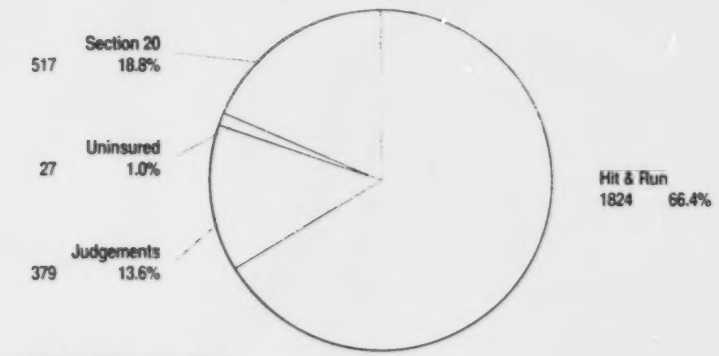
DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1987 TO MARCH 31, 1988

Figure 7a CLAIMS MADE



TOTAL CLAIMS MADE (5,597)

Figure 7b CLAIMS PAID



TOTAL CLAIMS PAID (2,747)

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

PETER SCHMIDT, Executive Director

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

FINANCE PLANNING AND ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The objective of the Finance Planning and Advisory Services Branch is to provide sound fiscal management of the department's resources. The branch prepares the departmental estimates of expenditures, subsequent forecasts of expenditures, reports for senior management, and controls the expenditures. This branch liaises with Alberta Treasury regarding the budgetary process. All departmental contracts are reviewed and a central contract registry is maintained. The Young Offender Cost Sharing Agreement with the federal government is also administered by this branch.

FINANCE OPERATIONS BRANCH

The Finance Operations Branch provides administrative direction and control of the department's financial affairs as they relate to day-to-day accounting procedures, processing of financial documents, control of expenditure and revenue transactions, and coordinating the development and implementation of financial systems, policies and procedures.

The mandate of the branch is accomplished through three functional units:

Accounting Services — responsible for the administration of the processes related to the prompt and accurate payment of accounts; the timely recording and depositing of revenues; the accurate recording and monitoring of accounts receivable; and the accurate and timely recording of offender trust funds and the associated financial statements.

Payroll and Benefits Administration — responsible for the administration of the processes related to the prompt and accurate payment of salaries and wages, ensuring that appropriate deductions and/or contributions are made regarding the various benefit plans; the maintenance of employee files for approximately 2,600 salaried and 600 wage employees; and the administration of the various employee benefit plans.

Financial Systems and Procedures — responsible for coordinating the maintenance, development, enhancement and implementation of the department's financial systems, procedures and policies; and the on-going training of departmental staff for the various financial systems in operation.

FISCAL YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

- Finalized and implemented a revised correctional centre finance and administration model which focused on the centralization of portions of the accounts payable and trust accounting functions to Head Office. The new model saved eleven permanent positions.
- The micro-based financial system that was prototyped last year was made operational at all centres during this period. This included Attendance Recording, Fixed Assets Control, Inventory Control, and Fines Register to assist in providing more timely and accurate reporting as well as savings in manpower requirements.
- Developed the requirements for a main-frame wage system that will provide relevant historic information and support wage payment processing as well as management reporting.
- Administered the Early Retirement Incentive Program. Processed 124 early retirements which represented 45.6% of the 272 eligible employees.
- Through promotion of the direct deposit option for salary payments, increased the participation rate from 69% to 80%.
- In conjunction with the Personnel Division, reviewed the feasibility and required system enhancements of decentralizing the Personnel Management Information System (PIMS) to departmental worksites. Enhancements have been developed and implementation plans are underway.

SUPPLY AND SUPPORT SERVICES BRANCH

The Supply and Support Services Branch consists of three units:

Supply and Procurement;
Support Services; and the
Distribution Centre.

Supply and Procurement coordinates the department's acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies and services according to approved budgets and program guidelines. Through various acts, regulations, Treasury Board minutes and directives, the unit,

having processed in excess of 20,800 documents, ensures that purchases are cost-effective, timely and within guidelines established by central governing departments.

FISCAL YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

- Expansion of Young Offender Program to include Calgary Young Offender Centre.
- Establishing a Court and Prisoner Security Branch in the Law Enforcement Division.
- Additional privatization of services including janitorial services at Lethbridge Correctional Centre and Calgary Remand Centre and laundry and janitorial services at Calgary, Grande Cache and Peace River Correctional Centres.
- Renegotiation of five existing food services agreements.

Support Services is responsible for coordinating, recording, compilation, maintenance and reporting of the department's fixed assets and its related inventories system. It ensures that all acquisitions and transfers are reported, and that obsolete, surplus or unserviceable assets are disposed of. It is responsible for the security and issue of staff identification cards and the Motor Vehicles Division's camera validation plates. The unit also coordinates such services as: government vehicle rental and maintenance; rental of office equipment and maintenance agreements; all accident claims and losses relating to vehicles and equipment; and the RITE and WATS communications systems.

The Distribution Centre, located in southeast Edmonton, is a warehousing operation that facilitates storage, handling, shipping and the economies of volume purchasing.

This facility, comprising 1,951 square meters or 21,000 square feet, handles the storage and distribution of all Motor Vehicles Division's licence plates, validation tabs, uniforms for correctional officers and driver examiners, specialized printed forms used by each program division, along with general operating supplies for the department's offices throughout the province. During 87/88, there were in excess of 12,000 shipments.

INTERNAL AUDIT BRANCH

The Internal Audit Branch performs an independent appraisal activity within the department to assist management in the effective discharge of its responsibilities. The branch is a managerial control system which functions by measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of other controls already in place.

The objective of this branch is to comprehensively audit the management process, operations, and financial reports and controls in place to ensure that the department's assets are properly safeguarded, guidelines appropriately adhered to, and resources used in accordance with stated objectives. The branch covers all activities within the department and all activities or organizations funded by the department where the right to audit exists.

The branch's responsibilities are defined by the Audit Advisory Committee of the department. The director reports functionally to the deputy minister and the Audit Advisory Committee and administratively to the executive director of the Finance and Administration Division.

On an annual basis, the director performs a risk analysis of departmental functions, programs and projects, and submits an annual audit schedule and revised four-year audit plan for audit committee approval. Special audits/investigations are undertaken when requested by the Audit Advisory Committee, the deputy minister, or any division head.

In addition to issuing an audit report to management responsible for each area reviewed, the Internal Audit Branch also prepares a semi-annual report summarizing the results of all audit reviews for the period and distributes this to the Audit Advisory Committee.

The director liaises with the Office of the Auditor General, audit groups in disbursement control and other audit or quality control sections, in order to coordinate audits or evaluations within the department.

PERSONNEL DIVISION

HARVEY J. GEDDES, Director

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

As a result of government policy the department continued its emphasis on downsizing, redeployment and resulting organizational adjustments. There was a 3% reduction in manpower resources.

In addition, the Personnel Division successfully recruited staff for the new Court and Prisoner Security Branch of the Law Enforcement Division.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification activity for the 1987-88 fiscal year centered around an organizational review of the Finance and Administration Division. The organizational changes were implemented for greater efficiency and involved a centralization of correctional centre financial and administrative functions. Costs were also reduced through the reduction of duplicate tasks, specialization, system enhancements, and a reduced need for supervisory staff.

The Personnel Division received delegated authority for management classification decisions in January 1988. Activities focused on preparation to receive the delegation and adjusting to the new role.

PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS
April 1, 1987 - March 31, 1988

A. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

1.	Competitions:	Open	66
		Limited	26
		Departmental	53
		TOTAL	145
2.	Competition Breakdown:	Management	21
		Professional/Admin./Tech.	35
		Senior Clerical/Support	27
		Correctional Officers	27
		Correctional Service Workers	34
		Driver Examiners	1
		Trades	0
		TOTAL	145
3.	Entry Level Clerical Referrals:		15
4.	Number of Applications Received:		10,356
	Number Interviewed:		1,732
5.	Exemptions from Competitions		492

B. POSITION CLASSIFICATION

1.	Position Creations:	271
2.	Position Reclassifications:	303
3.	Position Updates/No Change:	270
	TOTAL SUBMISSIONS	844

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Development opportunities have continued to expand as a result of the many courses available at the Solicitor General Staff College.

Program emphasis was in the Law Enforcement Division with the design, development, coordination and delivery of the constable training for the Court and Prisoner Security Branch. Another significant initiative for this year was the Police Officer Recruit Training. The program is presently offered to municipal and Native police forces within the province. With the implementation of these two training programs, the total number of training days increased substantially.

In the Correctional Services Division, emphasis was placed on the development of staff. Seven Correctional Officer Basic Training courses were offered with a total of 94 graduates; three Youth Worker Induction Training Programs were held with 26 youth workers trained. In addition, the college extension and university distant learning program for correctional officers and correctional service workers remains active with approximately 300 staff registrations.

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE PROGRAMS AND BOOKINGS April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988

	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees	No. of Training Days
Correctional Services	51	771	4,195
Law Enforcement	9	155	2,324
Motor Vehicles	7	116	271
Other (Department/ Department Related, i.e. IMPACT)	44	1,135	2,831
Other Provincial Government Departments	79	1,634	4,785
Federal Government	5	108	2,280
Other Users	25	581	861
TOTAL	220	4,500	17,547

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

A total of 173 matters were referred to the Employee Relations Program. Employee relations personnel also coordinated 85 grievances filed by bargaining unit staff. At year end eight grievances were at Level IV of the grievance procedure pending hearing and/or decision by an arbitration board.

Employee relations training sessions took place as part of the regular curriculum of the Applied Introductory Management course. The department also assisted the Personnel Administration Office in its delivery of an Absenteeism and Non-Culpable Dismissal Program for personnel practitioners.

Attendance management was a major priority during 1987-88. A newly developed Absence Management Program is supported by a micro computer system that facilitates the tracking of individual employees on general illness, long term disability or workers compensation. The system is unique in its design in that it will allow for ongoing status review and regular reporting to senior department officials. The program is now tracking those employees in receipt of long term disability and workers compensation and will be expanded to general illness in early 1988-89.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Program activities in the Occupational Health and Safety Unit were again focused on reducing the number of disabling accidents and injuries, with major emphasis concentrated on high incidence areas.

To further assist with accident reduction and the identification and control of hazards, a safety audit and program evaluation system was implemented to monitor the overall effectiveness of the Occupational Health and Safety Program.

As part of the continuing effort to promote and improve employee awareness in the area of health and safety, work site committees were again active conducting inspections, displaying posters and occupational health and safety literature.

The smoking policy was revised April 1, 1988 to reflect a total ban in all work locations with the exception of inmate areas in correctional centres.

Overall, the department's accident experience decreased in all areas, reducing the number of disabling and medical aid injuries by 18 and seven; property damage claims were reduced by 12.

In the area of inmate accidents Grande Cache Correctional Centre industries section recorded a new record of 31,860 man hours of work without a disabling injury. Their previous record was 19,555 man hours.

INJURY EXPERIENCE
April 1st, 1987 to March 31, 1988

Division	Disabling	Medical Aid	Property Damage
Correctional Services	78	72	22
Motor Vehicles	1	2	0
Law Enforcement	0	4	0
Head Office & Administrative	5	1	3
TOTAL	84	79	25

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

CHRIS BOWDLER, Executive Director

SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION

The Systems and Information Services Division undertakes the analysis, design, implementation and technical support of all departmental, operational and management information systems. The division also responds to information requests from other government departments, external groups and agencies.

In addition, the division is responsible for providing library and records management services to the department.

The use of automated computer systems is wide-spread in the department. Much of the emphasis in the past number of years has been to define and implement systems to support the ongoing operations of the service delivery programs. Increasingly, the division is now focusing on providing this operational data in a form facilitating more in-depth policy analysis, expanded service delivery control and performance measurement. The systems operate on a central processing unit dedicated to the Department of the Solicitor General and are supported by a province-wide telecommunications network of microcomputers, terminals and printers in all motor vehicle offices, correctional centres and community corrections offices.

The Systems and Information Services Division carries out its mandate through three branches.

PLANNING, POLICY AND EVALUATION BRANCH

This branch is responsible for coordinating the planning of all departmental EDP resources into effective and relevant EDP operational and strategic plans. In addition, this branch undertakes the review of new technologies and their place in the diverse Solicitor General organization. This includes office automation and other leading edge technology relevant to effective system design. Feasibility studies of all new system proposals are undertaken by the branch, as well as the post implementation reviews and evaluations of implemented systems. This branch assists user divisions in all aspects of end user computing as well as coordinating information requests from this department and other external agencies.

APPLICATION SUPPORT BRANCH

This branch is responsible for the technical design and building of all automated systems. The branch works closely with the user divisions to effect comprehensive system definitions and the necessary training and testing prior to the implementation of systems. Much of the activity in the branch is undertaken using private sector resources to supplement department staff.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT BRANCH

The technical specialists in database management and other technical software utilized by the department are assembled in this branch. In addition, the telecommunications specialists in the branch are responsible for the design and maintenance of the province-wide network. This is a major undertaking as the department uses a diverse set of equipment including microcomputers, minicomputers, terminals and printers throughout the province, all linked to the mainframe computer.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROJECTS

Further developments of a Municipal Police System took place. The funding for this system was provided in part by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Specifically, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics funded the automation of the collection facilities for Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics, to be utilized by the various municipal police forces to report crime statistics for aggregation and analysis at a federal level.

CORRECTIONS PROJECTS

Major enhancements were made to the Corrections Management Information System CoMIS. These included enhanced information gathering and case tracking of offenders on Temporary Absence and Temporary Release. In addition, a comprehensive information base was made available to support the Young Offender Placement Officer function.

Further expansion of data and research tools was made available for management information purposes. The corrections data is now accessible by the research groups for both management information and policy analysis and development. The data available was expanded to include both offender and administrative information.

A new automated test battery of psychological tests for offenders was introduced at selected correctional centres in the province. It is anticipated that this program will be expanded to all centres in the future.

Increased cooperation between the federal and provincial governments in the area of offender management has resulted in new initiatives being identified to both monitor and control the extent of interjurisdictional supervision and appropriate cost sharing.

MOTOR VEHICLES PROJECTS

Agreement was reached with the other provinces and territories on the details regarding a fully operational telecommunication link between all motor vehicles automated systems in Canada. This link, once established, will facilitate full enquiry and data transfer capabilities between motor vehicle jurisdictions of, for example, driver licensing and suspension information, driver history, safety and accident data. The first stage of the link is scheduled to be operational across all provinces by the end of 1988.

A new interprovincial agreement on vehicle registration regulations for the trucking industry was finalized. These new regulations included the Single Application for Vehicle Registration (SAVR) which was designed to streamline the registration and licence fee collection for those truckers trading across provincial boundaries. A major enhancement to the Motor Vehicle System (MOVES) was introduced to automate the complex fee calculation and registration procedures now administered by the trucker's home province on behalf of all other provinces.

Work continued on the Fines Collection Program, which is a program designed to ensure payment of outstanding fines prior to receipt of motor vehicle services. This program will be implemented in the 88/89 year.

Consistent with departmental policy regarding increased vigilance in pursuing problem drivers, the automated Motor Vehicle System (MOVES) was used to provide support information for the law enforcement agencies targeting suspended drivers, as well as research information for new initiatives such as the Probationary Licence for new drivers in the Province of Alberta.

Automation also played a large part in support of the new method of requesting driver testing appointments, to ensure a cost effective approach to the centralized appointment system.

The Motor Vehicle System (MOVES) has become the central database of information on drivers and vehicles in the province. Because of this, enhancements have been made to the system to provide operational support to the Motor Transport Branch of the Department of Transportation and Utilities. Operating Authorities and Permits for the trucking industry are now integrated with and prepared by MOVES. In addition, in the near future National Safety Code initiatives within the trucking industry will also be included within the MOVES system.

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT PROJECTS

Additional automated financial controls were introduced to assist with organizational changes in the Finance and Administration Division. Also, enhanced management information was made available to departmental management. This information was integrated with operational information to provide a potential base for future program analysis.

Utilization of microcomputers continued in many areas of operational support. New applications pertained to the monitoring of absences due to illness, revenue receivables, asset management and audit functions.

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

ROY BRICKER, Executive Director

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

The Corporate Services Division provides coordination between operating divisions within the department and with other departments and agencies where items of a major policy or program nature are under review. A high level of involvement between the department and the federal government continues to occur on exchange of services agreements and in joint planning initiatives.

The division continues to provide coordination and direction for the department's capital construction budget. The primary liaison with Public Works, Supply and Services is through the Corporate Services Division. New multi-purpose correctional facilities opened at Medicine Hat and Red Deer during the fiscal year as did a new young offender centre in Calgary. Construction continued on a replacement for Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre and a new young offender centre in Edmonton.

Organizationally, the division had a major change during the fiscal year. In order to increase effectiveness and efficiency, the Property Management Branch and the Planning and Project Management Branch were merged into one branch. This branch along with the Communications Branch make up the Corporate Services Division.

Commencing in 1988-89 the Corporate Services Division will assume a coordinating role for impaired driving initiatives, in effect and/or planned, for all divisions. A number of projects have been initiated in 87-88 including, in-vehicle alcohol testing devices, research regarding raising the legal drinking age, target policing, and breath alcohol testing in licenced premises.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The Communications Branch is responsible for:

- Planning, developing and executing programs designed to inform the public of the services provided by the department;
- Assisting divisions within the department as required in making effective use of public information materials and techniques;
- Ensuring a consistent standard of quality of the material disseminated by the department; and
- Creating and maintaining a positive public awareness of the department.

The branch coordinates the department's publications and print requirements, news releases, public information and advertising campaigns, audio-visual and display needs. As well, the branch handles media relations, acting as spokesperson for the department.

During the 1987/88 fiscal period, a total of 4,578,240 units were produced in 58 printing jobs. This includes all public information publications, brochures, leaflets and posters disseminated by the department.

The branch continued to act as liaison between the department and designated advertising agencies in the development of three Law Enforcement Division campaigns: Crime Prevention, Impaired Driving and Checkstop.

During the year, the branch coordinated or was involved in the development of a number of special projects, including Crime Prevention Week 1987, the Organ Donor Program, presentation folders, the planning of opening ceremonies for three correctional centres, and several information campaigns.

The branch handled a total of 272 media enquiries.

PLANNING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The Planning and Project Management Branch coordinates property management functions, which provide for all departmental accommodation requirements, both leased and Crown-owned. All renovation to space as well as space acquisition and maintenance are the responsibility of this branch. Additional responsibilities include the provision of all telecommunications equipment, office furniture, administration of employee parking and staff housing in isolated areas.

On a yearly basis, the branch coordinates the preparation of the department's capital budget submission. This involves liaison with the operating divisions in the department as well as with Public Works, Supply and Services. The total capital budget includes construction projects, land assembly, accommodation and telecommunications, each of which has a separate vote.

The second major focus of the branch is to provide consultation to the operating divisions regarding special projects as well as coordination of major initiatives

which might involve more than one division along with other departments and agencies. These initiatives usually involve a significant policy or program issue for the department.

Some of the projects completed during the fiscal year were:

- The Suspended Driver Apprehension Inter-Departmental/Inter-Agency Committee Report, addressing the objectives of better detection and prosecution of those who drive while under driver licence suspension;
- The research and development of a new program on human organ donation in Alberta;
- The development of a new course curriculum for delivery to convicted impaired drivers in Alberta Correctional Centres;
- The planning and coordination of a new courtroom security service, Court and Prisoner Security Branch, established within the Law Enforcement Division, to be implemented April 5, 1988;
- The planning and coordination for integrating the prisoner escorting duties historically provided by the Correctional Services Division, with the newly formed Court and Prisoner Security Branch to be implemented May 1988.

Once an interdivisional or interdepartmental project has been completed, the Planning and Project Management Branch oversees the implementation of the recommendations made and provides monthly tracking of project status. Assistance may also be provided to divisions with the implementation of their specific projects where consultation has been provided.

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

G.E.SILLITO, Chairman

LIQUOR LICENSING REVIEW COUNCIL

The legal authority of the Liquor Licensing Review Council is contained in Sections 53 - 57 of the Liquor Control Act. The functions of the council are to:

- Examine liquor licensing matters as a result of a request from the Solicitor General, the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board or the Chairman of the Council;
- Examine licensee requests by way of panel reviews to give licensees the opportunity of a second look at their concern.

The review panel then makes a recommendation to the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board.

The council consists of eight members, appointed by Order in Council, who represent a cross section of the Alberta public. The council is headed by a chairman and a vice-chairman who, along with other members, are appointed on a term basis. Matters of general business are conducted by an executive secretary to the council.

The council began operations on March 19, 1982. Since that time, the council has dealt with functional issues including recommendations to the Solicitor General and the Chairman of the Liquor Board, and the holding of panel reviews at the request of concerned licensees and applicants for licences.

It is the aim of the council to continue fulfillment of its purpose as an investigational and/or review body and to influence decisions made in respect to liquor licensing in this province.

MINUTES - MEETINGS	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Full Council Meetings	3	2	2	6	2	1
Sub-Committee Meetings	4	2	1	2	0	0
Panel Review Meeetings	4	16	16	15	8	18
TOTALS	11	20	19	23	10	19

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF REVENUE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1988

(with comparative figures for 1987)

PAYMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT OF CANADA	1988	1987
Young Offenders Program	$ 13,319,244	$ 13,748,757
Maintenance of Federal Inmates	9,077,500	7,088,409
National Parole Serivces	2,715,218	1,549,288
Native Courtworker Program	741,923	780,209
Gun Control Program	272,781	272,753
Family Allowances	113,273	118,432
Immigration	128,788	96,630
	26,368,727	23,654,478
FEES, PERMITS AND LICENCES		
Motor Vehicles Division:		
Passenger Vehicle Licences	45,526,410	32,945,826
Commercial Vehicle Licences	45,430,975	36,430,803
Operator Licences	10,660,476	3,977,821
Driver Abstracts	2,833,129	2,886,383
Administration Fees	2,117,370	1,604,161
Operator Licence Reinstatements	1,987,048	1,969,225
Personalized Licence Plates	866,590	860,640
Searches	820,846	850,522
Dealer Licences	738,683	576,902
Road Test Fees	555,115	
Off-highway Vehicles Licences	465,806	376,921
Other Licences & Fees	233,818	189,065
	112,236,266	82,668,269
Firearm Licences	270,098	289,952
Private Investigators & Security Guards	125,446	72,085
	112,631,810	83,030,306
OTHER REVENUE		
Motor Vehicles Accident Claims Fund - Surplus Transfer	20,000,000	20,000,000
Correctional Centres	310,933	290,837
Staff College	174,815	163,847
Prior Year Expenditure Refunds	127,133	103,189
Other	76,911	7,890
	20,689,792	20,565,763
TOTAL REVENUE	159,690,329	127,250,547
Revenue Adjustments	(1,190,222)	1,752,238
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS REVENUE	$ 158,500,107	$ 129,002,785

Note: 1988 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1987 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1988 presentation.

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1988
(with comparative figures for 1987)

DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	1988	1987
Minister's Office	$ 210,156	$ 204,104
Deputy Minister's Office	151,144	136,964
Finance & Administration	1,946,462	2,016,149
Personnel	1,774,668	1,888,776
Systems & Information Services	3,079,567	3,229,297
Liquor Licensing Review Council	43,948	48,512
Corporate Services & Communications	286,708	296,779
	7,492,653	7,820,581
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES		
Program Support Services	5,619,089	5,806,361
Institutional Services	80,283,950	81,358,502
Community Correctional Services	9,490,069	11,598,568
Purchased Community Services	10,873,131	11,546,192
	106,266,239	110,309,623
LAW ENFORCEMENT		
Program Support	1,234,036	1,460,226
Financial Support for Policing	89,363,936	88,864,051
Federal Gun Control	243,217	273,302
	90,841,189	90,597,579
MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND DRIVER LICENSING		
Program Support	2,822,844	3,011,553
Licence Issuing & Driver Testing	20,560,739	22,219,152
	23,383,583	25,230,705
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE	227,983,664	233,958,488
CONTROL & DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE RACING	6,941,000	7,304,678
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$ 234,924,664	$ 241,263,166

Note: 1988 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1987 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1988 presentation.

ALBERTA SOLICITOR GENERAL

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1988

(with comparative figures for 1987)

ADULT OFFENDER CENTRES	1988	1987
Edmonton Remand Centre	$ 11,081,765	$ 11,280,667
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	9,555,485	9,262,614
Calgary Remand Centre	8,615,499	9,177,999
Calgary Correctional Centre	8,332,857	9,028,826
Grande Cache Correctional Centre	7,442,695	7,950,251
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	6,949,643	7,110,562
Peace River Correctional Centre	4,696,973	4,688,064
Belmont Correctional Centre	1,909,451	2,543,959
St. Paul Correctional Centre	1,823,237	2,701,129
Medicine Hat Remand Centre (1)	1,679,833	447,764
Red Deer Remand Centre (2)	1,636,729	235,557
Grierson Centre (3)	869,505	
	64,593,672	64,427,392
YOUNG OFFENDER CENTRES		
Edmonton Youth Development Centre	5,534,721	5,950,745
Bow River Young Offender Centre	4,074,904	4,086,024
Strathmore Youth Development Centre	2,505,756	2,827,957
Yellowhead Youth Centre	1,124,892	1,264,045
Calgary Youth Detention Centre	1,017,390	1,130,451
Grande Prairie Young Offender Centre	775,245	1,062,700
Lethbridge Youth Offender Centre	497,681	609,188
Calgary Young Offender Centre (4)	159,689	
	15,690,278	16,931,110
	$ 80,283,950	$ 81,358,502

(1) Centre opened July 1987
(2) Centre opened September 1987
(3) Operated for Correctional Services Canada
(4) Startup costs - Centre opening April 1988

Note: 1988 figures are subject to audit by the Auditor General.

1987 figures have been restated where necessary to conform to 1988 presentation.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Solicitor General

I have examined the balance sheet of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund as at March 31, 1988 and the statement of revenue, expenditure and fund balance for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Fund as at March 31, 1988 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the disclosed basis of accounting, considered appropriate in the circumstances, as described in Note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Donald D. Salmon

C.A.
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
August 30, 1988

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 1988

ASSETS	1988	1987
Cash	$ 13,896,300	$ 26,505,807
Due From Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund	1,274,097	1,165,328
Accounts Receivable	27,422	23,063
	$ 15,197,819	$ 27,694,198
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 452,828	$ 303,151
Fund Balance	14,744,991	27,391,047
	$ 15,197,819	$ 27,694,198

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended March 31, 1988

REVENUE	1988	1987
Fees	$ 10,918,936	$ 10,938,460
Interest	2,057,820	3,439,523
Recoveries	944,897	761,149
Sale of Abandoned Vehicles	100,949	114,526
	14,022,602	15,253,658
EXPENDITURE		
Personal Injury	4,359,965	3,433,789
Property Damage	1,284,817	1,437,926
Hospital, Medical & Ambulance Costs	384,558	280,170
Taxed Court Costs	300,548	311,953
Abandoned Vehicles	115,096	137,615
Judgement Interest	79,974	53,111
Appraisal Fees	69,511	79,118
Court Reporting Fees	38,794	20,710
Agents' Fees	20,291	17,829
Miscellaneous	15,104	20,850
	6,668,658	5,793,071
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE	7,353,944	9,460,587
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	27,391,047	37,930,460
	34,744,991	47,391,047
LESS: TRANSFER OF SURPLUS (Note 5)	20,000,000	20,000,000
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	$ 14,744,991	$ 27,391,047

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 1988

Note 1 Authority

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund operates under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act, Chapter M-21, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1980, as amended.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

a) General

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except as follows:

Amounts paid from the Fund on behalf of uninsured drivers are reported as expenditure. These payments are legally recoverable from the uninsured drivers, though only a small portion is actually collected. Amounts collected are reported as revenue in the year they are collected.

Fees consist of amounts charged in accordance with section 3 of the Act upon registration of motor vehicles and are reported as revenue in the year in which they are collected.

b) Changes in Financial Position

A statement of changes in financial position is not provided as disclosure in these financial statements is considered to be adequate.

Note 3 Administration Expenses

Salary, accommodation and other administrative expenses incurred in the administration of the Fund are borne by the Province of Alberta, General Revenue Fund and are not reflected in these financial statements.

Note 4 Contingent Liabilities

At March 31, 1988, the Fund is contingently liable for legal claims in process. Based on previous experience, it is estimated that the final cost of these claims will total approximately $14,300,000 (1987 $9,500,000).

Note 5 Transfer of Surplus

Order in Council 762/87 issued pursuant to sub-section 2(5) of the Act approved the transfer of $20,000,000 to the Province of Alberta General Revenue Fund (1987 $20,000,000).

Note 6 Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by management.